The New-York Times.

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ALBANY.

Early Crop of "Special" Bills—The New-York Charter—Suppression of Gambling—Election Law.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

Both Houses had very brief sessions today, that of the Senate lasting only a few minutes and of the Assembly only about an hour, most of which time was consumed by the anxiety of "Tim" Campbell to keep all fresh air out of the Chamber by putting a solid partition between it and the cloak-room. The resolution to have this done occasioned some debate, but notwithstanding "Tim" assured the members that unless it was put up there was great danger that he would lose his valuable life, they seemed to prefer fresh air to the pleasure of his company, and therefore voted down his resolution by a decided majority. But, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, it was ordered that measures be taken to keep the cloak-room clear of all those not entitled to the privileges of the floor.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION.

Under the call, a large number of bills were introduced, and an examination of the record after the adjournment disclosed the fact that thus far seventy-six bills have been introduced in the Assembly, of which number fifty-three are of a special or local character. This fact is of grave significance, as it shows that if there were some effective restraint upon this kind of legislation the Assembly would now be burdened with only twenty-three bills instead of seventy-six. As the session is prolonged the proportion of special bills constantly increases, and in the end nearly all are of this character. There is a disposition among the members to do something to check the abuse without waiting for the relief which will certainly be afforded by constitutional amendments to be proposed by the Commission now in session, and it is probable a resolution will soon be introduced in the Assembly expressing in strong terms the sentiment of the majority that members should abstain from introducing such bills in all cases where general laws are or can be made applicable. Such a resolution would, of course, have no other effect than what it would possess as an expression of sentiment, as under the Constitution as it stands at present such legislation cannot be positively prohibited, but it is thought it may serve as a restraint upon members to some extent, and at least serve as a refuge for such of them as desire to do something practical for this reform.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

During the session Mr. Pierson, Chairman of the Committee on Cities, moved that the bill introduced by Mr. A. B. Cornell amending the New-York charter be printed immediately for the use of the House, as it is the desire of the Committee to take it up at the earliest possible day, and being a most important matter it was desirable that the members should have an opportunity to become familiar with the subject. The resolution was adopted, and the bill was at once sent to the printer. Notwithstanding its great bulk it will be upon the desks of the members in a day or two, and action upon it will be speedily taken. By an agreement made between Mr. Pierson and Senator Woodin, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Cities, a joint meeting of the Committees will be held on Wednesday next to hear any one who may desire to present arguments for or against the bill. No opposition to it has yet appeared here, but it is known that some is coming. An effort will be made to change the charter so as to legislate Controller Green out of office, but it has not the slightest chance of success. So far as the members are acquainted with the provisions of the bill upon the question of appointments and removals, it is held to be logical, and it is not probable that any change in this respect can be effected. As a whole, the charter is meeting with great favor, and its early passage through both Houses may be considered certain. The purpose of holding a joint meeting of the Senate and Assembly Committees is to avoid delay, and to prevent any wrangling between the Houses. The bill having been introduced first in the Assembly, no action will be taken in the Senate until it comes up from the lower House. It is at least certain that action of some kind will be speedily taken, and that before the middle of February a law of some kind will be passed which will sweep out of existence every Tammany office-holder, both Democratic and Republican, who still holds power as an appointee of Tweed and Oakey Hall.

MISCELLANEOUS.

In the Senate, after the usual formal preliminaries, a discussion was had over a motion to postpone taking the vote in the case of Judge Curtis from today until Tuesday next, the postponement being finally agreed to.... Only three bills were presented having any feature of general interest. An act to suppress gambling, which amends the act now in force in relation to this subject, provides that where any person shall be convicted of keeping any place for gambling purposes, or renting any better, &c., for the same object, he shall be imprisoned not less than one year or more than three. The bill also includes all persons in any way connected with gambling houses and lotteries, either as keepers, "lookouts," "touters," "cappers," &c.... Senator Lowery offered a bill repealing chapter 712 of the laws of 1871, in relation to the election of members of Congress, the Senate, and Assembly. The existing law requires that separate boxes shall be provided for the reception of the ballots for each of the three classes of officers. Mr. Lowery's bill does away with this....Another bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, extends the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals to the 1st of July, 1875, unless all causes which may have been ordered to be tried by it shall be sooner determined, in which case the term shall cease. The Commissioners are to have the same allowances and salary as are given to Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals....The Senate adopted a resolution to meet next Tuesday, the 21st inst., for the election of a United States Senator. This is the day fixed by the recent law of Congress for the election of Senators of the United States, and the resolution was simply a compliance with the terms of the law....On Tuesday next the Assembly Committee will hear the citizens of Rochester in relation to their affairs, and in the Senate notice was given of a bill to repeal certain laws in relation to that city. Speedy action will doubtless be taken in this matter.

E. C.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE...ALBANY, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

Notices of bills were given:

By Mr. Baker—To provide for District Courts in Troy.

By Mr. Woodin—To relieve stock-holders whose stock has been lost or stolen.

By Mr. Lord—To provide Rochester with water; also, relative to public buildings in Rochester.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Graham—To suppress gambling.

By Mr. Adams—To appropriate $25,000 to purchase a steam-boat for quarantine purposes.

By Mr. Lowery—To establish a Recorder's Court in Utica; also, to repeal chapter 712 of the laws of 1871, relative to the election of Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. Lewis—To amend chapter 717 of the laws of [illegible], relative to the sale of real estate.

By Mr. James Wood—To extend the term of the Commission of Appeals; also, regulating the calendar of the Commission of Appeals, and the payment of the salaries of the Commissioners.

Mr. Wood's bill provides for the extension of the term of service of the Commissioners of Appeals to [illegible], unless the term of service shall sooner cease; also, that the Commissioners of Appeals shall receive the same salary as Associate Judges of the Court of Appeals.

RESOLUTION.

By Mr. Lowery—That on Tuesday, the 21st of January, at noon, the Senators and Assemblymen meet in joint session and vote for a United States Senator. Carried.

THE CURTIS CASE POSTPONED AGAIN.

Mr. Chatfield, being obliged to be absent on Thursday, asked that the vote on Judge Curtis' case be postponed till Tuesday next. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr Goss—To encourage towage power on the Canals.

By Mr. Blackie—To regulate the pay of the New-York firemen.

By Mr. Crary—To facilitate street openings in the City of New-York.

By Mr. Wight—Amending the rules relative to fees of appraisers appointed by Surrogates.

By Mr. Husted—To charter the Anglo-Mexican Railroad Company.

By Mr. Suydam—To amend the act closing part of Bushwick-avenue.

By Mr. Higgins—To encourage the use of improved motive power on railroads.

By Mr. Burritt—Authorizing the improvement of gates on canals, and to promote steam-towage.

THE CANALS.

Mr. Philpot offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill authorizing boards of supervisors to levy the 3½ mills canal tax. Tabled.

Mr. Carpenter called up his resolution calling on the Controller to report, in tabular form, the cost of the various canals, and their maintenance. He said the resolution was called for because the information asked for was very important.

Mr. Fort thought the resolution did not go far enough, and moved an amendment to the effect that the Controller also report the amount of tolls credited to the Erie Canal, received from property coming over other canals.

On motion of Mr. Batcheller, the resolution was referred to the Canal Committee.

OPENING OF STREETS OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Deering called up his resolution, offered last week, calling upon the Secretary of the Department of Parks of New-York for information concerning the opening of streets in that City, and on motion it was referred to the Committee on Cities.

THE NEW-YORK CHARTER.

On motion of Mr. Pierson, the New-York Charter bill, introduced last week by the Speaker, was ordered printed.

BRIBERY AND BETS ON ELECTIONS.

Mr. Van Denark introduced a bill to perfect an amendment to the Constitution relative to bribery. It simply excludes from the right of suffrage any one convicted of bribery, or larceny, or any infamous crime, or who has become interested in any wager on an election.

Adjourned.

The Constitutional Commission.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—At the session of the Constitutional Commission today the subject of canals was debated at length.

The Chairman announced the following Committees:

1. On Bill of Rights and Suffrage and Qualification to Hold Office—Messrs. Silliman, Bradley, Jackson, Pruyn.
2. On Legislation and Compensation, Privileges, and Power of its Members—Messrs. Van Buren, Foster, Davis, McIntosh.
3. On Local, General, and Special Legislation, its Forms and Safeguards, and Official Corruption—Messrs. Brooks, Tracy, Kernan, Howland.
4. On Governor, his Powers and Duties—Messrs. Pringle, Morris, and Hubbard.
5. On State Officers—Messrs. Robinson, Leavenworth, Armstrong, and Preston.
6. On the Canals—Messrs. Rodgers, Richmond, Burdell, and Close.
7. On Limitation of State Appropriations, Restriction of Power to Incur Local Indebtedness, and Corporations Other than Municipal—Messrs. Schell, Johnson, Dudley, and Waldo.
8. On Municipal Reform—Messrs. Opdyke, Cassidy, Pratt, and Townsend.

The Commission then adjourned.

LOUISIANA.

Election of United States Senators.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 15.—In the Republican Legislature today, Hon. John Ray was elected for the vacancy in the United States Senate, in the place of Hon. W. P. Kellogg, resigned, and the late Acting Governor, P. B. S. Pinchback, for the long term. In the Fusion body, ex-Gov. W. L. McMiller was elected for the short term, and H. C. Warmoth, late Governor, for the long term. Pinchback and Warmoth are worthy and appropriate contestants. There is nothing to choose between the two. The only good man in the whole lot is John Ray. Congressman Sypher was a candidate before the Republican body, but his color did not suit, as was also the case with Mr. Norton and one or two other aspirants for Senatorial honors and emoluments.

BOSTON.

Heavy Sentence for Attacking a Prison Guard—A Small-Pox Hospital.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—James Creamer, alias Mahan, was brought up in the Supreme Criminal Court today, charged with assaulting Deputy Warden Hale, of the State Prison, with intent to kill, on Sunday, Dec. 29, during service. The knife he used was made out of a file. Creamer was sentenced in Boston nearly three years ago for larceny and pocket-picking, and had six months to serve. He has twice been punished for minor offenses in prison. His counsel asked for mercy, and Judge Bacon sentenced Creamer to twenty years in the State Prison at the conclusion of his present sentence.

The gordian knot was cut today, and for the first time since the breaking out of the epidemic, which has carried off hundreds of the people of this city, we have a small-pox hospital and a Board of Health to insure the stoppage of the plague within its present limit. On Monday afternoon the Aldermen again halted halfway, refused to take the Roxbury Almshouse, and voted to enlarge the present hospital, which is notoriously unfit for the purposes for which it was built. The Council, last evening, tabled both measures, thus preventing the Aldermen from doing anything in the matter and putting the responsibility on the new Board of Health. The members met at noon today, were sworn in, and organized by the choice of Hon. O. W. Boardman, of Boston, as President. The City Solicitor gave his official opinion that under the statutes of the Commonwealth the Board was clothed with ample powers to take any building for hospital purposes—the City Hall if necessary. It was then voted unanimously to take the building known as the old Roxbury Almshouse for a small-pox hospital. The Superintendent of Public Buildings was directed to have the building in readiness to admit patients at 5 o'clock. At that hour the occupants had been removed and four female patients already admitted. This evening a detachment of police is at hand. Arrangements have been made to guard against fire, and water will be introduced to-morrow. This action of the Board is really a *coup d'état*, which causes no little excitement and rejoicing.

FLORIDA.

Message of Gov. Hart—Important Suggestions on Finance and Justice.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Jan. 15.—Gov. Hart's message was read before both branches of the Legislature today. He says the chief necessity of the hour is reformation in the financial condition of the State; that the way to effect this reform is to collect back taxes and exercise economy. He says the total amount of the State indebtedness, exclusive of aid to railroads, is $1,500,000. He recommends that defaulting tax collectors and assessors be prosecuted, that the entire State debt be funded, and that money be borrowed to pay immediate expenses; that the officers who approve the tax assessors' bonds be held pecuniarily responsible, and liable to punishment by imprisonment if they fail to make thorough investigation as to the solvency of the sureties; that failure to pay over public moneys be declared a felony; that any delinquent shall be liable to suspension on complaint. He recommends that the law be so that every case, criminal or civil, be tried without a jury, unless a jury be required by one of the parties, and, on demand of a jury, that the requisite number be drawn by the Clerk from the jury-list in presence of the Court; that the fees of jurors be included in judgment collected, as other costs; recommends a modification of the laws for the punishment of crimes, so as to make their execution less expensive; that bribery be more severely punished; that the Election laws be so amended that County Boards of Canvassers cannot take such liberties with the votes of the people as was done at the late election; that lunatics be better cared for; that County Commissioners be compelled to pay more attention to the public roads; that the Constitution be amended so as to change the time of handing in the reports of departments; that the General Appropriation bill be passed some time before the adjournment of the Legislature, so that it can be examined by the Executive; that steps be taken to secure to the State the Agricultural College scrip in the hands of the Secretary of the Interior. These things done, he says, the rights of the citizens, the humblest as well as the greatest, will be fully guaranteed before the law; and education, the very life of the Republic, will be made general and free, and our State will rise to the position she is so well calculated by her natural advantages of soil, climate, and situation to occupy among the great sisterhood of States constituting one undivided common country.

The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Mr. Cooke for Attorney-General.

FIRES.

The Late Mr. Forrest's Library Burned.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 15.—A fire occurred, this morning, at the late residence of Edwin Forrest, in this city. A portion of the library was destroyed, including nearly all of his valuable Shakespearean collection. The famous original copy of Shakespeare, which Mr. Forrest always kept in a glass-case, was consumed. He frequently remarked concerning this work that, in case of fire in his house, he would rather anything else should be consumed than that volume should be harmed. It was published in 1623 and was valued at $5,000. The fire did not extend beyond the library. The gallery containing the painting and art collection is not injured. The fire originated from a defective flue. The larger portion of the books in the library escaped damage, except from the heat and smoke. The loss will amount to from $15,000 to $20,000.

Fires at Cadiz, Ohio, and Pittsburg.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 15.—A fire occurred at Cadiz, Ohio, this morning at 3 o'clock, destroying four large buildings on Main-street in the central part of the business portion of the town. The loss on the buildings and goods is estimated at $40,000. The total insurance on the property destroyed is about $20,000. The sufferers by the disaster are: Wm. Hamilton, boot and shoe dealer, loss on building, household goods, and stock, $10,000; insurance, $2,400 in the Columbia Mutual office. W. C. Brown, dry-goods dealer, loss, $7,000; insurance, $6,000, in the Jefferson Office, of Steubenville. McCoy & Swan, wall-paper and stationery dealers, loss, $6,000; insurance, $4,000. John Phillips, boot and shoe dealer, loss, $1,000; no insurance. Samuel Fergusson, grocer, loss on building, household goods, and stock, $12,000; insurance, $5,000. The Misses Phillips, loss on building and household goods, $5,000; insurance, $1,500. D. B. Quest, jeweler, loss, $200. Dr. W. T. Sharp, drugs and medicines, loss, $1,000; insured. Mrs. Sarah Pittis, building partially destroyed, loss, $5,000; insurance, $3,000.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 15.—The planing-mill of Messrs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co., Allegheny City, together with five dwelling-houses, were entirely destroyed by fire last evening. Loss $16,000, on which there is but small insurance.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16—1 A. M.—The barometer is highest over the New-England coast, with northerly winds and cloudy weather. It has risen over the North-west, with northerly to westerly winds, falling temperature, and clearing weather. It is probably lowest over Lower Michigan. Rain is now falling from Louisiana to Missouri, Illinois, Lower Michigan, and Ohio, and light rain over the Middle Atlantic coast.

PROBABILITIES.

For New-England, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, cloudy weather and rain, except possibly snow for the northern portion; for the South Atlantic and Middle States, easterly to southerly winds, cloudy weather and rain, the former shifting to northerly and westerly during probably Thursday night, with clearing weather and falling temperature; throughout and west of the Mississippi Valley, northerly to westerly winds, clear and clearing weather, and falling temperature, these conditions extending eastward and southward over the upper lake region, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Gulf States.

City Meteorological Report.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 28°; 9 A. M., 27½°; 12 M., 30½°; 3 P. M., 32½°; 6 P. M., 32°; 9 P. M., 32½°; 12 P. M., 32°. Average temperature yesterday, 30½°.

Denial of a Reported Filibuster Landing in Cuba—Wreck.

HAVANA, Jan. 14, via KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 15.—The Navy Department denies the landing of a filibustering expedition on the coast of the Eastern Department.

The Government has rented the embargoed plantations of Cuban rebels for $600,000 annually.

William A. Pile, the United States Minister to Venezuela, sails from here today for New-York.

The British ship Mont Eagle, Capt. Scott, from New-Orleans Jan. 4, for Bremen, with a cargo of cotton, was wrecked on Great Andrews, one of the Bahama Banks. Her mate and four sailors arrived here in a boat yesterday, and report that the Captain and the rest of the crew were in another boat, and are probably saved.

A Contested Will—The Estate of A. E. Noble.

In the Surrogate's Court, yesterday, an interesting contested will case was entered upon in the matter of the estate of Augustus E. Noble, deceased, formerly a resident of Brooklyn, but of late living in New-York. The testator died May 11, 1872, leaving a will dated Aug. 10, 1866, now presented for probate. By this will the income of $50,000 is devised to the mother of the deceased, and the balance of the property to his sister, the wife of D. H. Ward, and his brother, Gorham Noble. The contestant who appears in Court claims to have been married to the testator, in accordance with the laws of New-York, subsequent to the execution of the will, and to have had a child by him, who is now living. She also claims that a subsequent will has been made, and that the paper propounded is irregularly drawn and executed. A number of witnesses were examined, yesterday, to show that the deceased lived with the contestant as his wife, and he introduced and treated her as such. In the petition for probate the amount of the estate is stated to be at the present time but $5,000. The case was adjourned until today. J. H. Thayer appears for the contestant, and Messrs. Evarts, Southmayd & Choate in support of the will.

Serious Riot in Pensacola, Fla.

From the Tallahassee Sentinel, Jan. 11.

From a private source we learn that a riot took place in Pensacola a few days ago, between the Quebec stevedores and colored men of that place, which resulted in the sacking of the Powell House and the shooting of a man named Callahan. The riot grew out of the disposition of the boss stevedores to employ men from Quebec to do the work in the bay in preference to the colored men. The Powell House was sacked by the colored men because it was the chief place of rendezvous of the stevedores. Callahan was shot because he was in some way identified with them. No other serious injury is reported.

New Picture by Bierstadt.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, Jan. 8.

The members and patrons of the San Francisco Art Association will be glad to know that Mr. Bierstadt will, by Monday or Tuesday next, place on exhibition in the Gallery, his great picture of "Donner Lake from the Summit." Bierstadt has been engaged on this work for more than a year. He has made a great many elaborate studies for it, during numerous excursions to the summit, and has aimed to make a careful transcript of an actual scene. The point of view is near the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, Donner Lake lying some 1,500 feet below, embedded in a basin of gray granite and shaggy coniferous woods. It will be sent to New-York by the 20th of this month. Mr. Bierstadt's fine painting of Mount Hood is to be sent east on the 20th.

WASHINGTON.

Legislative Appropriation Bill—Nominations—Case of Senator Caldwell—The Indian Commission.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At last the House has finished the Legislative Appropriation bill. Separate votes were had today upon several of the most important of the amendments. Mr. McCrary's amendment, providing that unsuccessful contestants for seats in the House shall pay their own expenses incurred in the contest, received a large majority. This is a great step in the direction of reform, and will save the country many thousands of dollars. The Democrats, however, so loud in declamations for reform, very generally voted against it. One of them explained that as the contestants were generally Democrats, the payment of expenses was an encouragement for them to contest. The amendments increasing the House clerks' salaries and appropriating $75,000 for seeds for the Agricultural Bureau were passed, the latter with the aid of all the Southern votes. There was no separate vote on the Pacific Railroad amendment.

NEW INDIAN TERRITORY.

The bill creating an Indian Territory, to be called "Oklahoma," with all the rights of the other Territories, was discussed in the House today, and will be acted upon to-morrow. Mr. Parker, of Missouri, who has charge of it, made an able speech in explanation and defense of it, and Mr. Connor, of Texas, followed. The bill has hardly friends enough to secure its passage, many who favor the project as therein contained fearing that in some way by its passage the Indian title to many millions of acres of land will revert to various railroad companies.

BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.

The House Elections Committee will finally dispose of the De Large-Bowen election case next Friday. The Senate devoted the day to the consideration of bills on the calendar under the Anthony rule, and made a good deal of progress, passing no bills of general public interest. There is some surprise at the delay of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary in reporting upon the rights of insurance companies in the French spoliation claims, and the Alabama award, and it is rumored that the question is the subject of a warm and prolonged contest. Appropriation bills are in an unusually backward condition for this period of the session. The Senate has acted on all the Appropriation bills which the House has sent it, and the Senate Committee on Appropriations has no bill now before it. It is expected the Legislative bill will be received in the Senate to-morrow; it will be immediately referred, and the Committee will begin work anew. The Naval Appropriation bill is next in order in the House, after which the Post-office, the Army, the River and Harbor, and lastly, the sundry Civil Service bills.

ACTION OF THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.

Information received here today shows that the vote to expunge from the records the resolution of the Florida House of Representatives on the 9th inst., requesting Senator Gilbert to resign, was carried unanimously—51 to none. The original resolution was tabled by a vote of 28 to 20, the Republicans voting solidly in favor of Gilbert, and the Democrats finally joined the Republicans in voting to expunge the record.

THE MEXICAN TREATY.

Minister Nelson arrived in Mexico, according to information, before the adjournment of the Mexican Congress, but that Congress adjourned two days after his arrival, without acting upon the treaty of which he was the bearer, extending the Mexican and American Commission, which, therefore, will expire Feb. 1. It is said by parties here that Mexico is adverse to reviving the Commission, fearing that the result will be to make that country largely indebted to the United States. An attempt is promised to induce Congress to authorize an independent Commission to pass on claims against Mexico, the payment of such amounts by such a Commission to be pressed by the State Department in the methods of diplomacy.

Vice-President Colfax has accepted the invitation of George Shepard Page, Esq., President of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance, to deliver an address on the occasion of the annual Convention of the Alliance, at Trenton, on the 23d inst.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Board of Indian Commissioners, charged with aiding the Government in carrying out its present policy with the Indians, having invited the several religious bodies co-operating with the Government to send representatives to meet them in conference on Indian affairs, between thirty and forty delegates from these bodies met with the Commissioners at the Arlington Hotel, this morning. There were present of the Board of Commissioners Hons. F. R. Brunot, Pittsburg, Chairman; W. E. Dodge, New-York; J. V. Farwell, Chicago; Nathan Bishop, New-York; E. S. Tobey, Boston; J. D. Lang, Maine, and Mr. T. K. Cree, Secretary of the Board. There were present from the Christian churches and religious societies, Bishop Hare, Hon. Wm. Welch, and Col. E. C. Kemble, of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Bishop Harris and Rev. J. Dashiell, of the Methodist Church; Rev. J. C. Lawrie, President Board Foreign Missions; Rev. Geo. Whipple, American Missionary Society, New-York; Rev. Dr. Browne, United Presbyterian Board of Missions, Pittsburg; Rev. Dr. Ferris, Reformed Dutch Church Mission, New-York; Rev. S. B. Treat, D. D., Secretary A. B. C. F. M., Boston; Rev. Father Deshone, Catholic Mission, New-York; Dr. Wm. Nicholson, Lawrence, Kan.; Benjamin Tatham, New-York; S. M. Janney, Virginia; Thos. Wistar, of Philadelphia, and other gentlemen connected with Indian affairs, besides Gens. Howard and Hazen, and other officers of the army, and a delegate from each of the civilized tribes in the Indian Territory. The meeting was opened with prayer by Bishop Whipple, after which Mr. Brunot stated the object of the Conference, and invited reports from the different religious societies engaged in carrying out the provisions of the peace policy. He congratulated them on what had been accomplished in the short time this policy had been on trial, and thought that within the next four years it would have become so well perfected that its success would be assured. Beginning in alphabetical order, the Chairman called first upon the American Missionary Association, (Congregational,) which was represented by Major E. P. Smith, who reported four agencies under their care, embracing some 16,000 or 17,000 Indians, principally Ojibways, in Minnesota and Wisconsin. The tribes were peaceable, disposed to work, and to send their children to school, but he mentioned the hardships to which they were subjected from the jealousy and opposition of whites. At Green Bay the Indians were prevented by legislation obtained from the State from lumbering, even on their own lands because they came in competition with the white lumbermen. In Minnesota, the worst band of Indians under his care was the Leech Lake tribe, and yet these Indians, driven by their necessities, not having land sufficient to support them, had come to him by hundreds and begged for work. They were not allowed to wander off their reservation, and were not able to support themselves while on it. At White Earth reservation the Indians were making excellent progress. There was a good school and an Episcopal mission chapel. The Indians had built 109 log-houses, sawed one and a half million feet of lumber this year, and otherwise improved. There was no question as to the practicability of civilizing the Ojibways. It might cost a little more for a few years than it did to keep them in barbarism under the old policy, but it would of course save the Government millions of dollars in the end. Mr. Welsh supplemented Major Smith's remarks by quoting the language of Gen. Sheridan in regard to these same Leech Lake Indians. The newspapers were fond of quoting Gen. Sheridan as an opponent of the peace policy, but no later than last Summer that officer had expressed his sympathy for these Indians, and his desire that their condition might be ameliorated. He said their wrongs from the bad conduct of the whites were enough to make them vicious and troublesome, and he hoped a merciful course might be pursued toward them. Father Deshone, of the Roman Catholic Church, said he had come to represent to the Board that there was much dissatisfaction among the Bishops and other authorities of his Church regarding the apportionment of agencies. Their communion numbered from 6,000,000 to 8,000,000 souls in this country, they had eight agencies, and they were not allowed the control of those tribes among which they were the first to establish missions. They had no agencies among the Osages or Pottawatomies with whom they had missions forty years ago, while in New-Mexico, where large numbers of Indians had been converted by them, they were also debarred from operating. He spoke in no unfriendliness to other bodies, and desired to do that which was best for the success of the policy of the Government. He mentioned some of the successes achieved by the missionaries of the Church. There are nearly 18,000 Indians under its care. Dr. Nicholson, representing the Central Superintendency, Friends, reported 18,000 Indians under their care, two-thirds of whom are nomadic. They were various tribes south of Kansas; they have fourteen schools well attended, the children making good progress. They were trying the plan of attaching teachers to the wandering bands, and so far it worked well. Kicking Bird, Chief of the Kiowas, had asked for such a teacher. Formerly they were obliged to keep a horse saddled, to catch runaways from school. Now the fault is the other way, the children run away from home to attend school. The children learn readily, the men attend Sabbath meetings, and show an increasing interest in religious matters, and gradually they are introducing Christian marriage in the tribes. He read statistics to show the improvement the Indians are making in the industrial arts. Thus in 1868 they raised 31,700 bushels of corn; in 1872, 214,190 bushels. The value of their cattle, in 1868, was $15,200; in 1872 it is $130,804. Their horses, in 1868, were worth $702,250; now they are valued at $1,577,571. Pupils had increased from 105, in 1868, to 404 in 1872. The tribes were also increasing in numbers. In short, their increase in prosperity had been tenfold in the last four years. Mr. Janney, of the Northern Superintendency, Hicksite Friends, reported favorably on the condition of the seven tribes distributed to the six agencies under his charge. No case of outrage or harm upon a white man had occurred during the year. The Santee Sioux, the principal tribe involved in the Minnesota massacre, had been entirely brought out of heathenism. The American Board and the Episcopalians were carrying on successful missions among them. The Winnebagoes had all become white men in dress and habits, and were valuable aids to the white farmers in their vicinity, helping them in harvesting after they had gathered their own crops. Only the Pawnees in his superintendency were unsettled. The Friends had expended $12,900 during the year in its work among the Indians. Dr. Dashiell, Secretary of the M. E. Church, made a short address, and was followed by Bishop Harris giving an account of the operations of the Methodist missions in Oregon, California, and in Michigan. The Missionary Board had appointed three ministers to visit and inspect the work, and to report the changes required. They had spent for the support of the ministry among the Indians from $2,500 to $4,000 annually. Dr. Lowrie, Presbyterian Board, reported from the nine agencies under their care, chiefly among the Apaches, on account of the unsettled state of these Indians but little had been done. The Board had expended $25,000 on schools, &c., during the past year, among Seminoles, Creeks, Chippewas, and Nez Percé, and others, and were ready to increase their offerings and give unlimited support to the present policy of the Government. Mr. Welch, from the Episcopalians, reported that from 20,000 to 25,000 Indians had been placed under their care, chiefly Sioux or Dakotas. They had seven agencies, had established eight missionary centres, and built eleven churches at a cost of about $55,000. They had doubled their work in the past year. They have now six white and three native clergymen among the Indians, ten ministering women, about twelve native catechists, native organisists, and choristers. The attendance on Divine service averages 1,300 every Sunday. Five hundred children attend school regularly. At Santee, in a population of 965, 300 were communicants. The House of Bishops had recently elected a Bishop to the Indians, who was here today. Over $30,000 had been spent since last January in carrying on their work. Bishop Whipple being called upon, testified to the astonishment with which he beheld the progress of the work for which he had so long earnestly prayed and labored. The things now most needed for the success of the Government policy was law among the Indians, for their protection from within as well as from without; also the breaking up of the power of the chiefs, and the individualizing of the Indian. They were a heathen people, but, unlike all the other heathen, not idolators. Dr. Treat, of the American Board of Foreign Commissioners, reported an agency at Lake Traverse, and referred to the long labors of the Board among the Sioux, also of the success which had been achieved in making citizens of Indians who were absolute pagans ten years ago. They had seven churches, 560 communicants, six ordained native Indians, and four licensed native preachers. Dr. Ferris, of the Dutch Reformed Church, made an interesting report of the work begun at the five agencies in Arizona, and the difficulties they had encountered, but the results had been all they could have expected. They had never known the law of kindness to fail with the Apaches. Gen. Howard, who was present, testified to the good-will which had been shown by these Indians to him. The last report of the session was made by Dr. Backus of the Baptist Board. They have four agencies, two in the Indian Territory and two in Nevada. Among the Creeks and Cherokees there are not less than sixty schools. An evening session of the Commissioners and delegates was held, which was largely attended. Addresses were made by Gens. Howard and Hazen and by Bishop Whipple. The testimony of all army officers of rank is unvaryingly on the side of the present policy of the Government. It is the only policy, said Gen. Hazen, which has produced results favorable to the peace of the frontier and the civilization of the American Indian.

THE CASE OF SENATOR CALDWELL.

The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have subpœnaed some twenty or thirty additional witnesses in regard to the alleged bribery and corruption employed in the election of Senator Caldwell, of Kansas. Among them is United States Senator Pomeroy. The next meeting of the Committee will be held on Friday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate today:

James Snowball, to be Surveyor of Customs at Houston, Texas; E. C. Sterling, to be Clerk of the Assay Office at Boise City, Idaho; Austin Savage, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for Idaho; J. A. Powell, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eleventh District of Illinois; J. G. Baker, of Rhode Island, to be Captain in the Revenue marine service.

Postmasters.—Stephen Coburn, at Skowhegan, Me.; J. S. Smith, at Keeseville, N. Y.; George E. Dunning, at Champlain, N. Y.; Mrs. L. A. Johnson, at Griffin Court-house, Ga.; D. M. White, at Water Valley, Miss.; B. B. Smith, at Canton, Miss.; Pernelia C. Stephens, at Springfield, Mo.; James E. Campbell, at Fulton, Mo; Thomas P. Terrill, at Calvert, Texas; John Beatty, at Nevada, Iowa; M. A. Breeden, at Santa Fé, New-Mexico.

SUPERVISING STEAM-BOAT INSPECTORS.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steam-boats met here at noon today, and was called to order by Supervising-Inspector-General Nimmo; but only six members being present, the Board adjourned till to-morrow, when a full representation is expected to be present. The Board will probably be in session about two weeks. It now meets for the first time, with the practical experience of one full year, under the act of Feb. 28, 1871, and of the rules framed under that act for the guidance of steam-boat inspection services.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST FRANCE.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Representative Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the draft of a bill relieving from discriminating duties all goods imported in French vessels from countries other than France, which were actually afloat and bound to the United States within five days after the President's proclamation. The Secretary also recommends its passage.

THE VIENNA EXPOSITION.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations will, to-morrow, report an appropriation for the Vienna Exposition, and will propose, it is thought, a sum sufficient for the purpose of securing a large display of American productions and paying the attendant expenses.

RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The reception at the White House to-night, the first of the season, was very brilliant, though, owing to the extremely disagreeable weather, there was no throng. The parlors and spacious East Room presented an animated scene, and very many of the callers lingered at the Executive Mansion until 10 o'clock, the closing hour of the levee. The Diplomatic Corps, the army and navy, and the various civil departments of the Government were represented by prominent gentlemen of the respective services, and many private citizens paid their respects to the Executive.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Newfoundland Legislature meets on the 30th inst.

The weather throughout England, yesterday, was fair.

Lieut. R. F. Tilley has been ordered to the Hydrographic Office.

Lieut. Horace A. Wilson, from the Constellation, is ordered to the Guard.

Lieut.-Commander F. H. Shepherd is ordered to the Pensacola Navy-yard.

An international signal-station has been established on Signal Hill, St. Johns, N. F.

The Town Theatre in the city of Odessa was burned Tuesday night. No lives lost.

The steamer Idaho, from Liverpool for New-York, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, short of coal.

The English steamer Corinthian, from New-Orleans, for Liverpool, has put into Norfolk, Va., for coal.

Chief Engineer J. B. Kimball has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery afloat at Norfolk, Va.

Patrick Smith was killed at Albany, yesterday, by an embankment he was excavating falling on him.

Col. L. V. Bogy was declared United States Senator in joint session of the Missouri Legislature, yesterday.

The steam-ship Scandinavian, from Liverpool Jan. 2, via Halifax, arrived at Portland, Me., last night.

The Republicans of the Third New-Hampshire District yesterday nominated Simon Griffin, of Keene, as candidate for Congress.

The Supreme Court of Nebraska yesterday decided that the issue of bonds by counties and precincts, in aid of railroads, was void.

Gov. Brown was reinaugurated at Nashville, yesterday, before the convention of the Legislature and a large number of spectators.

Danger of a further spread of small-pox in Bangor, Me., is considered past, and the public schools will reopen on Monday.

In one house in Pubnico, Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia, there have been seventeen cases of small-pox, of which six were fatal.

Lawrence Shay, arrested on the charge of setting fire to the Hotel Harrison, Boston, on Sunday night, was yesterday held in $10,000 bail for trial.

The steam-ship Tigress, from St. John, N. F., via Sydney, with her propeller disabled, arrived at Halifax, N. S., yesterday, where she will be repaired.

In the Wharton trial, in Annapolis, Md., yesterday, the cross-examination of Van Ness was concluded, after which Col. H. D. Loney and Mrs. Chubb were examined.

Wm B. Small, of New-Market, was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First New-Hampshire District, and Austin J. Pike, of Franklin, in the Third District.

The annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society will be held in the Assembly Chamber on Wednesday next, 22d inst., at noon. Heretofore the meeting was held in February.

The Kansas Legislature met Tuesday. The House organized by electing Josiah Kellogg, of Leavenworth, Speaker. The Senate did not organize. Four women have been appointed clerks.

At the Tremont House, Chicago, last evening, while Isaac Nailis, agent for a New-York jewelry house, was at supper, his room was broken open and robbed of samples valued at $20,000.

A Prohibitory Convention was held yesterday in the Meionaon, Boston, presided over by Eliphalet Trask, in opposition to the beer law, and a committee appointed to draw up an address to the Legislature on the subject.

At the annual meeting of the Department of Connecticut, Grand Army of the Republic, in New-Britain, yesterday, Gen. L. A. Dickinson, of Hartford, was elected Commander, and delegates to the National Convention were chosen.

The brigantine Mary E. Jones, of Clyde River, N. S., from Shelburne, N. S., for Boston, has been lost at sea. The crew were saved, but two passengers, the daughters of David Sutherland, of Clyde River, N. S., were drowned in the cabin.

The National Association of Agricultural Implement Manufacturers met at Cleveland, Ohio, Tuesday, and adopted resolutions to shorten credits, reduce discounts and commissions, and exact penalties for cutting down prices.

Thomas G. Boyd, of Sweetwater, Tenn., against whom cases for defaulting the Government are pending, and who was reported to have been murdered last September, was arrested in Toronto, Canada, on Tuesday, and will be brought to Knoxville.

The balances in the Treasury of the United States at the close of business yesterday were: Currency, $3,101,967; coin, $65,928,551; coin certificates, $25,620,500; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $27,780,000.

At a meeting of the Philadelphia Board of Steam Navigation, yesterday, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions, to be submitted to the Committee on Commerce, in favor of additional lights on the Delaware River and Bay, Tinicum Island, &c.

Gen. N. P. Banks was introduced on 'Change, at Cincinnati, yesterday, and addressed the merchants on the important relations which the States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys sustained to the Union, with reference particularly to commerce.

The scarcity of fuel continues in Nevada, and wood is selling at $20 a cord. Tuesday the Gould & Curry Mining Company were compelled to stop their hoisting machinery, being able only to make enough steam to run the pumps and keep the mine free from water.

FOREIGN NEWS.

War Imminent Between Japan and Corea—Foreigners in China—Riots in the City of Foo-Chow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 15.—The steamer Colorado, which arrived today, brings Hong Kong dates to Dec. 12.

The Corean question is assuming a very serious aspect. The Japan *Gazette* says that war is imminent.

The *Japan Mail* denies *in toto* that the foreign clergy has been invited by the Japanese Government to take part in the discussion of the question of religious toleration.

The Japanese are considering the propriety of importing camels to replace the cattle swept away by the plague.

Many pirates have been captured and destroyed by the French corvette Bourayne and the Chinese gun-boat Chun Her.

All actors and wrestlers in Japan have been notified that they can pursue their professions three years longer, after which they must follow some more useful and honorable employment.

The male Japanese have been informed that they will no longer be required to shave their heads, but the top-knot must be retained.

Native merchants have petitioned the Japanese Government for permission to construct railroads and telegraph lines. The petitions were granted. The work is to be done under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

Reforms in the Judicial and Police Departments are being pushed forward rapidly.

Most of the British war vessels at Shanghai were to take their departure in a few days.

The Chinese Emperor contemplates an internal journal through the Empire.

A report, widely spread, is current that the Empress is greatly incensed against the foreigners. A story is told that on the Imperial wedding day a foreigner of Pekin presented the Emperor with two enormous red candles. Suspicion being aroused the Emperor ordered the candles to be cut open, when they were found to be full of powder and bullets. Another version of the story states that the candles were experimented upon in the open air, when one of them exploded and caused the death of many of the bystanders. The correspondent of the *Daily News* says that the report is absurd and foolish.

The new Mexican dollar has been officially adopted at Canton.

Riots had occurred at Foo Chow, but no foreigners were molested.

An Official Statement Regarding the United States and Slavery in Cuba.

MADRID, Jan. 15.—The Cortes reassembled today. In the Congress, or lower branch, Señor Sala inquired of the Government whether it was true that notes had passed between the Governments of Spain and the United States on the subject of slavery.

Señor Zorilla, the President of the Council, in reply to the question of Señor Sala, said he was glad to have the opportunity to make a Parliamentary denial of such an assertion, and formally declared that no communications had been exchanged between the Governments of Madrid and Washington on the subject of slavery.

He further stated that he had instructed the Spanish Ambassador to the various Powers to deny that the Spanish Government had received any note from Secretary Fish upon this question. The Government was unaware of the existence of a note from any foreign Government on the subject of slavery in Cuba. If Secretary Fish had sent a note of such character to Minister Sickles, the latter had not communicated it to the Government of Spain. The Government, obeying its own conscience, had presented the bill in the Cortes for the emancipation of slaves in Porto Rico, and no foreign pressure whatever had been brought to bear in the matter.

The first execution that has taken place in this city since the revolution of 1868 occurred today. The crime of the condemned was a triple assassination. The customary procession through the streets was prohibited, but an immense crowd gathered to witness the execution.

Don Carlos has arrived at Rion, a village of France, in the Department of Landes.

Representation at the Vatican Discussed in the French Assembly.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—During the session of the National Assembly, at Versailles, today, M. Belcastel, in accordance with his previous notice, moved an interpellation of the Government with regard to the resignation of Count Bourgoing, the French Ambassador to the Holy See. He insisted upon the continuation of a protectorate at the Vatican.

M. Dufaure, the Minister of Justice, explained the circumstance which caused the resignation of Count Bourgoing.

The explanation was regarded by the Right as satisfactory, and the matter dropped.

PARIS, Jan. 15.—*L'Ordre*, a Bonapartist journal of this city, publishes a special English edition this evening, containing two leading articles. The first thanks the Queen and people of England for the kindness they have shown the exiled Imperial family.

The other is a manifesto headed "No Surrender," signed by MM. Granier de Cassagnac and Dugué de la Fauconnerie. It concludes as follows:

"The Emperor is dead; the Empire lives, because France feels the want of popular, energetic action. In the heir, unblamable as he is irresponsible; in the clever mother, in the love and respect of France, the Empire will be re-established."

Wreck of an English Ship—Loss of Twenty-Six Lives.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Count Schouvaloff, who arrived in this city several days ago from St. Petersburg, was presented to Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, yesterday.

Information has been received here that the ship Chillingham Castle was wrecked while on a voyage from Shields for Malta, and twenty-six persons were drowned.

Eleven Persons Killed by a Boiler Explosion in Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Jan. 15.—A boiler in a factory at Charleroi exploded this morning with most fatal results. Eleven persons were instantly killed and a large number wounded, some of them in a very serious manner.

Bloody Election Riots in Parana.

LISBON, Jan. 15.—The mail steam-ship from Rio de Janeiro, with advices to the 24th of December, has arrived here. There had been bloody election riots in the City of Parana, and several persons were killed.

Resignation of Members of the Italian Cabinet.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Signor Guiseppe Devencenzi, Minister of Public Works, and Signor Giacomo De Falco, Minister of Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, have resigned. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Marine Disasters on the Newfoundland Coast—Ten Lives Lost.

HALIFAX, N. S., Jan. 15.—The Newfoundland journals contain the following news:

Schooner Elizabeth, of Carbonear, has been wrecked near the Channel. Five dead bodies have been recovered.

Schooner Magnolia, from Sydney, was lost at Chance Bay. The Captain and four men were drowned. The mate, who was the sole survivor, was washed ashore and saved.

Schooner Admo, from Sydney, with coal, was lost near Miquelon. The crew was saved.

Schooner Amateur, of Georgetown, bound to Philadelphia, has put back leaking. She will discharge and repair.

THE TRIAL OF TWEED.

Deputy Controller Storrs' Story About the Vouchers—A Day of Objections, Motions, and Side Issues.

The trial of William M. Tweed was resumed in the Court of Over and Terminer, yesterday, before Judge Davis. Deputy Controller Storrs was placed on the stand, and gave evidence relative to the finding of the Keyser vouchers, which were separate from the general vouchers when the Controller's office was broken into, as alleged, and they were destroyed, and the discussion of objections, motions, and side issues raised by the defendant's counsel occupied the entire day. The prosecution was represented by District-Attorney Phelps, Lyman Tremain, and Wheeler H. Peckham, and the prisoner was represented by Messrs. John Graham, D. D. Field, W. Fullerton, John Burrill, and W. O. Bartlett.

At the opening of the Court Mr. Tremain said he had stated the day previous that he had authorities to show that the Court would look at the Journals of the two houses of the Legislature or other satisfactory proof, that the Legislature had a quorum, as to the number of votes for any bill, and that the certificate of the Secretary of State, instead of being the sole evidence on that subject, was only presumptive evidence. The presence or absence of the certificate of the Secretary of State was not conclusive.

Mr. Field said that his associates appeared to be under the impression that the ruling of the Court the day previous was as to the abstract law that the Board of Audit was not the creature of a new office. In every count of the indictment it was charged that this was an office, a new office, and he submitted whether it was competent for the prosecution to so charge, and then to insist that it was not an office.

The Court said that if this were an indictment for felony, a great deal of embarrassment might grow out of the form of the pleading, but he didn't think that any difficulty arose here, because the substance of the pleading was that, as set forth in the statute under which these duties were to be performed, and alleged substantially that they derived their authority under that statute, and, although it called them officers, he didn't think, under such a pleading, it necessarily followed it was bound to establish they were officers in the sense that those offices, and such officers as required that they should perform such duties.

Mr. Field—We except to the admission of any evidence on the part of the prosecution upon the idea, or resulting from the notion, that this was such an office created by the act.

Mr. Richard B. Scores, Deputy Controller, in reply to Mr. Peckham, testified that in 1870 he held his present position; Richard B. Connolly was then Controller, A. Oakey Hall was Mayor, and William M. Tweed was President of the Board of Supervisors. He produced a paper which he found in the safe formerly kept in the office of the Controller, and which contained the contents of a safe. The document was found before the appointment of Mr. Green, and was in the handwriting of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Peckham then offered the following resolution of the Board of Audit in evidence:

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, May 5, 1870.

The undersigned, constituting a Board of Audit under and by virtue of section 4, chapter 378, of the laws of 1870.

On motion of the Mayor, it is resolved that the County Auditor collect from the respective commissioners of the Board of Supervisors all bills and vouchers for the services rendered prior to April 1, 1870, and the amounts now due thereon, and that the evidence of the same to be the authentic certificate of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, countersigned by the respective committees, and the certificate of Clerk of Audit, and that thereupon the said County Auditor annex the vouchers and the appropriate blanks for the signatures and action, as directed by the section aforesaid and hereof.

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
President of Board of Supervisors.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Controller.

Mr. Graham objected to the paper being put in evidence, because it was not set out in the indictment, and was, in itself, a substantive crime, as the prosecution held and as Judge Potter decided. It was in itself an element of crime.

Judge Davis—What crime?

Mr. Graham—A misdemeanor.

Judge Davis—What kind of a misdemeanor?

Mr. Graham—I would call it a crime arising out of their resolution not to perform their duties, but to delegate them.

Judge Davis—I do not view it in that light. If there was any crime about it, it would be in the nature of a conspiracy, but I do not think it necessary to view it in that light. They were, in advance, announcing what course they would take when the claims came before them; and this may be taken as a preliminary step in the prosecution, for they say the papers are to be examined "from time to time as they may be directed," &c. This may be taken as preliminary evidence. There was nothing to prevent them auditing.

The resolution of the Board was admitted in evidence, and Mr. Storrs proceeded to describe the place where the vouchers were kept in the Controller's office, and he remembered making an investigation for them in company with Mayor Hall. He produced a number of vouchers signed by the Mayor, Controller, the defendants, and E. A. Woodward, and the cut mark on each of them indicated that the money was paid from the bank. The filing in of the certificate of audit was in the handwriting of the County Auditor, Stephen C. Lynes.

To Mr. Graham—There was nothing in the bill in Mr. Tweed's handwriting except his name, and "Chairman of Committee" was written under it by Mr. Woodward; he discovered these papers in the Summer of 1871, but he had nothing to do with the finding.

Mr. Graham then objected to the first page of the bill being put in evidence, as there was nothing to connect it with the certificate of audit. All they could put in evidence of the second page was the defendant's name, for what was written above it was in Mr. Woodward's handwriting, and there would have to be proven as a fact that that handwriting was there when he put his name to the bill. Some person connected with him might have got hold of the paper with his signature, and written a spurious approval of an inflated bill over it. The law presumes innocence, and it would be for the prosecution now in the Controller's office they can fill anything they please over it. The law presumes he signed a blank sheet.

The Court overruled the objection, and held the presumption of law to be that the signature was made when the paper was dated as it appears. In a Court of Justice it would never do to presume that a man signed his name to a blank paper, and that somebody wrote something over it.

The bill was in favor of Keyser & Co., for $22,289 for iron-work on the Court buildings.

Mr. Graham objected to the introduction of the warrant of payment signed by the Mayor and Controller, on the ground that the defendants had no right to the certificate, and not necessarily result in the warrant, that being a product of a majority of the Board.

The Court admitted the warrant as proof that what they had then done had resulted in payment.

Mr. Graham also objected to the production of other vouchers, as they had already put in evidence tending to prove an offense, and they could not go on accumulating evidence.

The Court—I will allow you to prove all the allegations in the indictment, but for the purpose of punishment there would be but one misdemeanor.

Voucher No. 2 was taken up and similarly objected to. It was a bill of Keyser & Co. for $27,287 26, the certificate of audit, signed by the three members of the Board of Audit, and the Controller's warrant and County Clerk's certificate. Objection was made, as before, against accumulation of offenses.

A series of vouchers for bills presented by Keyser for the following amounts, were presented to the Court: For $16,942 62, $19,870 14, $26,220 60, and $44,338 67.

The last bill was specially objected to on account of apparent alterations with a pen on the face of the bill, which the witness could not tell anything about.

The Court observed that looking over the bill the first item which caught his eye was two hundred barrels of something at two shillings a barrel which amounted to $5,000. [Laughter.]

Mr. Peckham presented a bill dated July 8, to which objection was taken. Mr. Field said: Yesterday the Court ruled that it was only as President of the Board of Supervisors that the defendant was made Auditor, but he ceased to be President of the Board, as the Court held, on the 1st of July, and therefore the prosecution had no right to charge him with any act as Auditor after that date.

The Court said the ruling was that if a man was not an officer *de jure*, and neglects or refuses to perform a duty, he is not liable, but the case was different where a man was an officer *de facto*, he was chargeable for improper execution of assumed duty.

Mr. Field urged that the defendant ceased to be Auditor, and had no color to act, after the sixty-seven days for which the Supervisors were appointed to adjust the City accounts, and that the duties of no office were violated, because the office ceased, as the Court held that the defendant did not carry the office with him out of the Board of Supervisors.

Mr. Tremain—The defendant and the other Supervisors held over and continued to act.

Mr. Fullerton—After a first Monday in July he did not continue to exist as a Supervisor, and was a usurper.

Judge Davis reserved decision, but observed it struck him that if the person elected to the office in question was not sworn in and qualified within the time fixed by statute, he was liable for all consequences of his acts.

Mr. Fullerton said that after the 4th of July we had a President of the Board of Supervisors in the Mayor.

Judge Davis said those were questions for argument in the point, but he did not see why if the officer continues as a *de facto* officer, he was not exempted from pleading and be no longer an officer. The defendant signed the certificate in question as President of the Board of Supervisors, and he was not stopped from saying that he was not President of the new Board.

Mr. Storrs was then interrogated concerning the burglary from the Controller's Office on the 13th of September, with a view to show that the records of vouchers were stolen.

Mr. Graham strenuously objected to the allegation in the indictment, which was drawn up by the most astute lawyer in the country, simply averred the disappearance of the vouchers, and it contained no pretense of burglary whatever. He believed that the person who committed this burglary was in the inside office, and whatever was subsequently done was simply a cloak and a cover. The allegation was that while the papers were in the custody of Hall, Connolly, and Tweed they were lost, but there was no pretense they were lost in any unusual way. The indictment charged they were lost while in the possession of the defendants, as maintained they could not travel outside the issue, and the testimony regarding burglary should be excluded. Lost papers were not stolen papers, and no evidence of theft or burglary should be admitted. Mr. Graham delivered a lengthened and able argument in support of his position, and cited numerous authorities bearing upon the question.

Judge Davis thought the evidence was admissable, but the prosecution should first show to his entire satisfaction that the vouchers were altogether beyond their reach, and it was impossible to obtain them.

An exception was taken, and the Court adjourned to this morning.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Advance in Their Price Expected—The Reasons.

A serious question has been agitating the manufacturers and wholesale dealers in boots and shoes during the past month, which will shortly be realized by the retailers throughout the country, and then by the consumers in their turn. It is a matter of record that the great Boston fire destroyed large quantities of boots and shoes, and also leather. As far as the destruction of boots and shoes was concerned, outside of the individual losses, it has been a benefit to the trade in general, as the goods burned were such as would not be required until the Fall of the year, and the market was better without them, and would not have affected future prices. The destruction of leather was a more serious matter, as the advance in price at that season of the year affected the future price of the manufactured article. Still, manufacturers were divided in their opinions, a majority of them holding that there were large quantities of leather remaining in the tanneries, to be sent to market, but withheld for better prices; and that if they held off a few weeks they would obtain as much as they required at old prices. In this opinion they were upheld by most of the large commission houses upon whom they relied for orders for the goods they manufactured. On the other hand, the leather-dealers maintained that the advance in price was a legitimate result of the contraction in tanning for the past two or three years, and the sudden loss of the raw material, and would have occurred in the regular course of business had not the destruction of stock by the Boston fire occurred. And they were further strengthened in their opinion by the extraordinary demand that was made upon this country by the manufacturers of Europe immediately after the termination of the war between Germany and France, which relieved this market of all the surplus stock that had accumulated previously. It is now satisfactorily settled that the advance in the price of leather will be maintained, and the shoe trade have, although reinstantly and after considerable delay, conceded the fact that the prices of all goods made from leather must be advanced. The more especially affects heavy goods, such as boots, brogans, and the coarser kinds of shoes, while it does not materially affect lasting shoes, nor kid and morocco goods, but they will, necessarily, sympathize with others in a measure. The jobbing fraternity now obtaining on all goods made for the Spring trade, from five to seven and a half per cent. advance; what this will be when the goods reach the consumer it is difficult to say, as there are several hands through which they have to pass, and each one must necessarily charge his own percentage of advance on the previous hands through which they have passed, and it is safe to say that the consumer will be obliged to pay at least twenty per cent. higher prices for his shoes than he did last year. So far, labor has not considerably moved, but the Crispin organization holds itself in readiness, and the large manufacturing centres, it is to be expected, as soon as they can see their way clear, they will agitate for a rise in wages, which will still further enhance the cost of boots and shoes; but, as they have received some pretty severe checks during the past year or two, it is barely possible that they will be willing to let well enough alone, and remain quiet for a season, and in that event there will be only the advance in the cost of material to be added to the price of the goods. The probable result will be that the merchants from the interior, when they come East to make their purchases, next month, will find that they will be obliged to pay higher prices for their goods than they did last year, and consumers will be charged correspondingly higher prices.

An Extraordinary Suit—Secretary Boutwell Sued for $2,000,000.

A very singular suit was commenced in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, by the filing of a declaration by Bartholomew Clifford Galvin, in person, against George S. Boutwell, the Secretary of the Treasury, from whom he demands the modest sum of $2,000,000, on the ground that on the 9th of July, 1869, Mr. Boutwell negotiated for a plan of the plaintiff's to equalize the value of gold coin and paper, which was subsequently, as the extraordinary paper claims, adopted by the Secretary. The plan of Mr. Galvin is a very simple one. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be the sole dictator of the value of gold. He is to sell gold whenever he pleases, in such quantities and on such places, and at such rates he chooses to fix. The people are to be compelled to buy at these prices, which are to be on a decreasing scale until gold and greenbacks are at par. Importers are to be allowed to buy just as much gold as will pay their Customs duties, but he shall be bound to see to ascertain if he neglects to state. The explanation of Mr. Galvin's plan is very long and verbose, as is also his complaint of the manner in which Mr. Boutwell has stolen his financial policy in the most unscrupulous manner. The complainant thinks that $2,000,000 is the small amount of money to which he is entitled for showing Mr. Boutwell how to run the Treasury Department and carry out a successful financial system. The complainant is stone deaf, and refuses to employ a lawyer.

Kidd's Feigned Lunacy in Prison.

Police Justice Dowling will at once resume the examination in the case of William H. Kidd, the Murray-street merchant, who is charged with attempting to blow up his premises and the surrounding buildings with gunpowder, in order to secure a large insurance, the attempt of the prisoner to feign insanity having signally failed. On Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, Dr. Nealis examined Kidd, and found him in perfect health. At 10:20 Kidd began screaming in the most violent way, and conducting himself like a lunatic. He was at once removed to a cell on the first tier lined with wood, which is specially designed for the reception of such persons, and under the care of Warden Finlay, he was subjected to the strict rules of the prison, which brought him to his senses. Dr. Nealis called in Drs. Vandeveer and Amshiln, who concurred with him in the opinion that Kidd was perfectly sane. On Kidd renewing his howlings, Dr. Nealis informed him that he would have a straitjacket put on him. Mr. Kidd then became perfectly sane, and was so yesterday. There is not the slightest symptom of sickness about him, and there is no longer any excuse for his examination being delayed.

The Surrogate's Jurisdiction.

In a case tried yesterday before Judge Curtis and a jury, in the Superior Court, in which Mrs. Elizabeth Rheinberger sought to recover damages from Patrick Riley for the death of her husband, alleged to have been caused by a defective elevator on the premises of the defendant, the objection was taken on behalf of the latter that plaintiff was not in a position to sue, she having taken out letters of administration in the City of New-York, though her husband, at his death, and she herself, were both residents of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration, it was contended on behalf of defendant, should, under the circumstances, have been taken out in Brooklyn, and those taken out in New-York, under authority of which plaintiff sued, were invalid, the Surrogate being without jurisdiction, notwithstanding the party whose property was to be administered died in the County of New-York. The Judge held the objection well taken, and dismissed the plaintiff's complaint.

An American Steam-Ship Burned at Pernambuco.

A cable telegram was received yesterday afternoon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in this City, from Pernambuco, by way of Barbadoes, stating that the steam-ship Erie, Capt. Tinklepaugh, had been burned at that port on the 1st inst., with a cargo of about 20,000 bags of coffee, which were on board for delivery at this port. The Erie was of 2,900 tons burden, was built of oak, at Newburyport, Mass., in 1867, and she was owned by William R. Garrison, of this City. There were no lives lost. The steamer sailed from New-York Nov. 23, for Rio Janeiro, and was to have started from that port on Dec. 26 on her homeward trip. She probably sailed promptly, and had just arrived at Pernambuco when the fire occurred. The coffee market was having an upward tendency when the news arrived, so that the destruction of this large cargo will probably intensify the demand.

PROVIDING AGAINST FIRE.

Progress of the Examination of Buildings—Interesting Reports About Hotels. Theatres, and Tenements.

The Fire Commissioners held their weekly meeting yesterday, and received the following reports of the inspection of buildings, made in accordance with the provisions of the Combustibles act, which were referred to the appropriate Committee, with power.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 11 reported the tenement-houses Nos. 389, 390, 392 396, 226 East Third-street, and Nos. 218, 229, 231, Second-street, to be without either fire-escapes or ladders to the shutters. Four tons of rags were found in the basement of No. 231 Second-street. No. 220 Second-street is a tenement-house, with a ball-room in the rear. There is no fire-escape on the front tenement. Loss of life probable if a fire occurred while a ball was in progress. No. 270 Second-street is Primary School No. 31. It is heated by eighteen stoves, which burn wood. In case of fire it would be difficult to prevent a panic among so many small children.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 33 called the attention of the Commissioners to the condition of the five-story brick building, Nos. 30 to 34 South Fifth-avenue, where 100 cabinet-makers are employed. There is no proper protection against fire around the boiler in the basement, which has a steam-pipe running through a wooden partition on the fourth floor. This building has no fire-escape, and only one wooden ladder leading to the roof. It is a very dangerous place to be in in case of fire.

The foreman of Engine Company No. 13 inspected Public School No. 13, on Madison-street. After a thorough examination, full details of which are given in his report, the only fault he finds is with the front doors of the class-rooms leading to the staircase on the second, third, and fourth floors. These open inward, and egress by them would be difficult during a panic. The building is heated by thirty-four old-fashioned wood stoves.

The foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6 reported that the necessary precautions against fire had been taken at Neptune Hall, No. 405 Grand-street, and at Primary School No. 20, Broome-street.

Commissioners Galway and Blair, the Combustibles Committee, gave a summary of the work done by them from Oct. 1 to Dec. 31, 1872. Within that time 1,342 violations of the Combustibles law were reported. Of this number, the law was afterward complied with in 1,070 cases; 131 were reported to the Superintendent of Buildings, and 21 sent to the Corporation Attorney, to dispose of in the Courts. In 109 cases, actions are pending. Of the suits commenced, 347 were for the sale of kerosene oil without a license. Since June 14, 1872, the Corporation Attorney has collected penalties amounting to $858, and the expenses incurred by him amounting to $734 36, there was a balance left to the credit of the Firemen's Relief Fund amounting to $123 64. The sum of $4,971 was paid to the Treasurer for licenses during the same period.

INSPECTION OF THEATRES.

The Committee appointed to examine the precautions taken in the theatres against fire continued their investigations, and visited the Olympic and Wallack's in the course of yesterday. At the Atheneum, No. 585 Broadway, the Commissioners on previous days found that necessary changes were made to increase the width of the Broadway entrance to fifteen feet. It is now eight feet wide. Twenty-four pails of water are placed in the building, and twelve axes. The border-lights are protected with wire. In the basement is a large furnace, which, their report says, is in the charge of two watchmen, who are on constant duty at night, one of whom resides in the building. The foot-lights were not protected. The house accommodates 1,900 persons, and usually requires eight minutes to empty. The stairs leading to the gallery have been improved, but are still inadequate in cases of emergency.

TONY PASTOR'S.

At this theatre the foot-lights had no wire protection. Seven buckets, filled with water, are kept in the rear of the stage, with a fire extinguisher, and an ax on each side. In the flies, five buckets of water are kept in constant readiness. Some of the rear windows have no sashes; some are partly boarded up. There was no ladder to the scuttle. The border-lights were well protected and safe from contact with the wood-work. The house seats 1,000 persons. In an adjoining building was a carpenter-shop, where loose rubbish and shavings were found. This should be removed. On the Chrystie-street side there is an entrance alley-way, four feet wide. The main entrance on the Bowery is twenty-two feet wide, and its staircases are of sufficient width. The house usually empties in six minutes. The theatre is almost entirely isolated, and the exits are Bowery doors and windows in case of panic are good. Watchmen are kept in the building from the close of the performance until relieved by the day watch at 8 o'clock A. M. No smoking is allowed in the building.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The border-lights at this theatre are covered with wire and tin. Four buckets of water are kept in the flies, and fifty distributed through the building. There were no fires or lights except the gas-stove in the flies. Four hall-ways are from four feet to four and a half feet wide. The main entrance on Broadway is twenty-two and a half feet in width. One fire extinguisher is kept, and two additional were ordered. The house holds 1,800 persons, and empties in three minutes. Three watchmen are employed day and night on the premises.

The Hotel Inspection.

Three hotels—the Grand Central, Tremont, and Southern, all on the same block on Broadway—were inspected yesterday by Messrs. Owens and McGuiness, of the Department of Buildings. The Grand Central is eight stories from the sidewalks, with three commodious towers on the top, and has 600 rooms for guests. The main stairway runs through the centre of the house, and on the east or Broadway side is the ladies' stairway, while another of similar proportions for the servants runs through the rear. The halls throughout are large and spacious, and in the rear portion of the house inclose sections of rooms, thus forming complete blocks. On the main hall of each floor is a main or hydrant, to which 175 feet of hose is kept constantly attached and ready for use. The water is supplied from a large reservoir in the cellar, from which it is forced upward by steam-pumps in the cellar, kept constantly at work. Two tanks, holding 10,000 gallons each, have also been placed on the eighth floor, while buckets of water are kept ready for use in various parts of the house. The towers are occupied by the servants, and are reached by stairways from the eighth floor, the former opening on the main roof. The kitchen is apart from the main building, and the boilers are in the cellar. The inspectors will recommend iron balconies from the eighth floor to the roof of the Tremont House on one side and the Southern Hotel on the other, and detectors and alarms in the halls.

The Tremont House, next door to the Grand Central, was next inspected, and found unprovided with any of the proper appliances for fire. The majority of the sleeping apartments in this hotel are in a long, narrow building, 125 feet deep, and facing on Mercer-street, with no separate outlets or stairways. The halls are three and a half feet wide. The servants occupy an adjoining four-story, for which the inspectors directed fire-escapes at both ends. The Mercer-street wing will also be fitted with escapes and balconies. The scuttle-ladder on the south side was encumbered with old trunks and rubbish, to such an extent as to be impossible of access in emergency. The proprietor promised to make the additions suggested.

The Southern Hotel—85 by 25 feet—is provided with a single staircase and a ladder to the roof, which was yesterday found encumbered with traveler's baggage. Escapes and balconies were ordered for the rear and north side.

The stores and saloons in the blocks were also inspected and found in good order, except that under the saloon on the corner of Amity-street, the ashes from the boiler in which place had not been removed for eight months past.

The Telegraph Combination—Extent of the Wires.

The representatives of the various telegraph lines who have been conferring relative to a plan of closer co-operation than has heretofore existed between them, have suspended their meetings. The last one was held on Monday, the 13th inst. The corporations desirous of forming the combination, are the four lines now operating in opposition to the Western Union Company in different parts of the country. They are the Atlantic and Pacific, and Southern and Atlantic Companies, head-quarters, New-York; Franklin, head-quarters, Boston, and Pacific and Atlantic, head-quarters, Pittsburg. The wires of the Franklin Company run from Boston to Washington, via three routes, communicating with nearly all the large cities and towns along the Atlantic sea-board. The Southern and Atlantic's wires run from Washington to New-Orleans, via Charleston and Savannah; the Pacific and Atlantic's from New-York to Pittsburg, via Memphis to New-Orleans, and the Atlantic and Pacific's from New-York to San Francisco, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad. The Atlantic and Pacific Company's wires also connect at Buffalo with the Dominion lines through to Canada. It will thus be seen that a strong combination of these companies, with wires running over the country, north, south, east, and west, would make it a formidable opponent to the Western Union Company. An arrangement for the use of each other's wires has for a long time existed between the different companies, but has not worked to the complete satisfaction of all concerned, and hence the recent conferences. It would appear that the movement is not inaugurated with a view to a reduction of rates, which are considered to be already low enough for reasonable profit, but simply to place the companies now independent of each other on the same footing for the transaction of telegraphic business as that now occupied by the Western Union Company. The plan proposed embraces, among other things, a central office for the transaction of the united business of the combined companies in this City. It is said, on trustworthy authority, that the Franklin Company has no intention of selling out to the other lines, but is willing to enter heartily into the proposed co-operation. This line, it is claimed, is the only one among the number interested in the scheme which has paid a fair semi-annual dividend. The Atlantic and Pacific Company took the initiative steps in bringing about the recent conferences, and has since been the most active. The ideas discussed at the several meetings held will, it is believed, be finally carried into successful operation, unless a deficue of capital is poured out to prevent their realization.

The truth of the story in relation to Commodore Vanderbilt's "bulling" operations in Western Union stock was stoutly maintained yesterday. It is said that he has an ambition to get so great a control of the Company as to insure himself the Presidency of it. His ability to shake Mr. Orton from his stronghold, however, was much doubted.

HORRIBLE WIFE MURDER.

A Woman Found Cut to Pieces and Lying Dead Among Drunken Female Relatives.

A brutal wife murder was discovered by Roundsman Bielly, of the Seventeenth Precinct, yesterday. While the roundsman was passing the low tenement-house No. 414 East Eleventh-street, he was accosted by a man, who said, "There been a fight upstairs, and I think a woman has been killed." Procuring an officer from an adjoining post, Roundsman Bielly entered the building, and found that Mrs. Maria Sheffin, a woman thirty years of age, had been brutally murdered by her husband, George Sheffin. The scene presented to the officer was a most terrible and disgusting one. The murdered woman, who had been prepossessing in appearance, lay perfectly nude, on a pile of straw and shavings, in the corner of a small, dark, rear bedroom, on the first floor. Her scalp was completely torn or cut away from the forehead back behind the ears. There was no fracture of the skull, and she had apparently died from exhaustion consequent on hemorrhage. In a pool of blood at the head of the body was a large table-knife. On the floor near by lay, in a drunken stupor, Mary Moore, twenty-five years of age, sister of the murdered woman, and Caroline Sheffin, thirty years old, the murdered woman's mother-in-law. The drunken women were at once conveyed to the Seventeenth Precinct, and Coroner Herrman notified. In the meantime the Coroners' office had been notified by a small boy, who is unknown, but whose coming to the Coroner's office can be accounted for. Late yesterday afternoon, the murdered woman's mother-in-law had recovered sufficiently from the liquor she had drank to tell the following story:

"The dead woman was the second wife of my son. She drank very hard, and he has not lived with her for three months past. She, her sister, and myself, with my old man, lived at Eleventh-street. My son, who is a plasterer, thirty-five years old, boarded with John Fisher, in Third-avenue, near One Hundred and Fifty-second-street. On Tuesday morning my husband, who is an old feeble man, was taken to St. Francis' Hospital. My son came to see me in the afternoon about his father. When he came in his wife was lying on the floor drunk. There was a strange man in the room. My son kicked the man out, and picking his wife up off the floor, struck her with his fist on the side of the face, and knocked her down again. I did not see him use any knife."

When asked by Capt. Walsh why she did not inform the police, she said her son was a nice man and she did not like to get him in trouble. She further states that all she, Mary Moore, and the murdered woman drank was fifteen cents worth of whisky. Capt. Walsh subsequently learned that George Sheffin, the supposed murderer, left the house in Seventh-street at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, saying he was going to give himself up at the Station-house, instead of doing which he went to his boarding-house and sent a boy to notify the Coroners' office.

"FRIENDS OF REFORM."

Divorce and the Marriage Relation Discussed—Election of Officers.

"The Friends of Reform" Conference held its final session at No. 229 Bowery, yesterday. The Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions submitted a resolution indorsing the protest of the National Land Reform Association against the Holman Homestead bill for the relief of soldiers and sailors, believing that the effect of the enactment would be to place the men for whom the relief was intended in the power of speculators; a resolution sympathising with the white settlers of the Cherokee lands who had been despoiled by the sale of the same; a resolution embodying and indorsing the principles of the labor movement, and a resolution inviting the clergymen of the United States to use their influence in securing the reforms advocated by the "Friends of Reform," all of which were unanimously adopted. Col. Beeny, of Boston, proceeded to deliver a speech on the best means of bringing about the reforms proposed in the platform. Mrs. Robinson said that she had been asked if the conference had anything to do with the Woodhull and Claflin people, and had answered that it had not; that it could know of none and been right in so answering. Col. Beeny said he did include reform in that matter, because it was the want of other reforms that made the particular reform in which Mrs. Woodhull was engaged necessary. The speaker advocated and included all reforms, and asserted that the failure to place in the circular of the "Friends of Reform" mention of the noble work in which Mrs. Woodhull was engaged, and to invite reformers of that stripe to the convention was a cowardly thing.

Mr. Linton, of Boston, thought that it would be injudicious to enumerate all the different reform movements in the circular.

Mrs. Robinson said she agreed with Col. Beeny that reform in the Divorce laws was necessary, but thought that, as they had spent the morning in preparing documents to be forwarded to clergymen, it would hardly do to make mention in their circular of the movement with which Mrs. Woodhull was identified. She had no doubt that very many of the clergy believed that reform in that particular was necessary, but they dare not move in the matter, because they were governed by their people, and the people, as Col. Beeny had said, were apt to be cowardly.

It was finally decided, on motion of Col. Beeny, seconded by Mrs. Robinson, that all documents sent out by the Conference be headed "Justice to Labor," as a title sufficiently comprehensive to include all reforms. The following officers were then elected, after which the Conference adjourned until the second Tuesday in January: Mrs. Wm. Howe, President; Mrs. Mary E. Robinson and Hugh Cameron, Vice-Presidents; J. K. Ingalls and Mrs. Olive H. F. Ingalls, Secretaries; Henry Beeny, Treasurer.

The Statute of Limitations and the Bankrupt Law.

In the matter of Nathaniel Dole, bankrupt, in which he was sought to be examined by the assignee to discover property secreted by the bankrupt, Judge Woodruff, in the United States Circuit Court, upon a petition for review from the District Court, yesterday denied the motion asking for a stay of proceedings, holding that the bankrupt must be examined. The bankrupt was discharged in 1868, and the defense contended that the statute of limitations in section 2 of the Bankrupt act, prevented an examination being had. Judge Blatchford decided otherwise, and Judge Woodruff sustains him. About $600,000 is involved in the case, and many are interested in the decision. F. N. Banta, Esq., for the bankrupt; G. W. Lockwood, Jr., for the assignee.

The Jumel Case Continued.

At the continuation of proceedings yesterday in the Jumel case, further evidence for the defense was put in. Mr. O'Conor submitting the depositions of Daniel Hull for the plaintiff, made before the first trial of the case, to show that in his oral testimony, recently, for the claimant, he contradicted himself, and that his statements in regard to the maternity of Bowen are not to be depended upon. Mr. Lucius C. Ashley, the Commissioner who took the depositions of the many witnesses in the Jumel case at the first trial, was put on the stand, and testified that Hull was mistaken when he stated that he did not sign a deposition made in presence of witness in 1868. Several other witnesses were examined upon points already presented, and the case was adjourned.

The German Free School.

The directors of the German Free School, in Fourth-street, in their annual report just issued, show that, during the past six months, the attendance at the school varied from 456 to 526 pupils, who were instructed by eight German and two English teachers. The Treasurer's report shows that a surplus of $9,136 39 remains in the treasury.

FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

THIRD SESSION.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, from the Committee on Finance, made a minority report on the question of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to issue United States notes in place of any portions of the $44,000,000 retired and canceled under the act of 1866. The report was ordered to be printed with the majority report submitted yesterday by Mr. Sherman.

PATENT AND COPYRIGHT LAWS.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, introduced a bill to amend the Patent and Copyright laws.

The bill provides, for the amendment of section 86 of the Patent and Copyright law of July 8, 1870, by adding thereto the following:

In the construction of this act the words "cut," "print," and "engraving," shall be restricted to pictorial illustrations, and no label designed to be used upon any article of manufacture shall be entered for copyright, but may be registered as a trade-mark or design for manufacture; and the word "book" shall be held to include any pamphlet or periodical publication in which a copyright is or may be desired. Referred to the Committee on the Library.

CLAIMS AGAINS SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

Mr. Alcorn introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to commission and settle all pending claims of the Government against Southern railroad companies. Refered to the Committee on the Judiciary.

THE NATIONAL CURRENCY ACT.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee of Finance, reported the following original bill:

"A bill to require national banks to restore their capital when impaired, and to amend the National Currency act."

Be it enacted, &c., That all national banks which shall have failed to pay up their capital stock, as required by law, and all national banks whose capital stock shall have become impaired by losses or otherwise, shall, within three months after receiving notice thereof from the Controller of the Currency, be required to pay the deficiency in the capital stock by assessment upon the shareholders pro rata for the amount of capital stock held by each, and the Treasurer of the United States shall withhold the interest upon all bonds held by him in trust for such association upon notification from the Controller of the Currency until otherwise notified by him; and if such banks fail to pay up their capital stock, and shall refuse to go into liquidation, as provided by law, for three months after receiving notice from the Controller, a receiver may be appointed to close up the business of the association, according to the provision of the fifteenth section of the National Currency act.

SECTION 2. That section 57 of said act be amended by adding thereto the following: "And, provided further, that no attachment, injunction, or execution shall be issued against the said banks or its property before final judgment in any such suit, action, or proceeding, in any State, County, or Municipal Court.

SEC. 3. That all banks not organized, and transacting business under the National Currency act, and all persons, companies, or corporations doing the business of bankers, brokers, or savings institutions, are prohibited from using the word 'national' as a portion of the name or title of such bank, corporation, firm, or partnership, and every such bank, corporation, or firm which shall use the word 'national' as a portion of their corporate title or partnership name six months after the passage of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of $50 for each day thereafter in which such words shall be employed as aforesaid as part of such corporate name or title, such penalty to be recovered by action in any Court having jurisdiction."

RELIEF OF MRS. DAHLGREN.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, called up the motion to reconsider the vote by which was passed the bill for the relief of the widow of Admiral Dahlgren, at the expiration of the morning hour the bill went over.

BILLS PASSED.

The calendar was then taken up, and the following bills were passed:

For the relief of Alexander Henderson.

For the relief of the former occupants of the present Mission House at Santa Fe, New-Mex., Cal.

To confirm the title of L. Gragnon to land at Green Bay, Wis.

To grant an American register to the Canadian tug N. P. Sparge, and to the scow Albambra.

To provide a building for a Custom-house and Post-office at Memphis, Tenn.

The Senate, at 4:20 o'clock P. M., adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Palmer, of Iowa, from the Appropriation Committee, reported the Post-office Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Tuesday next. The bill appropriates $28,503,767, of which $6,310,000 is to pay the deficiency in the Post-office revenues. It includes $500,000 for increased compensation to railroads for carrying the mails, giving the Postmaster-General authority to readjust the compensation.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT.

Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Bankruptcy act, by relieving from its operation State insurance companies against which proceedings in bankruptcy are taken in State Courts.

UNION PACIFIC AND CREDIT MOBILIER.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, offered a resolution in structing the Select Committee on the Union Pacific Railroad and Credit Mobilier to inquire whether any fees have been paid by either of those Companies to any member of the House as attorneys or counsel; also, whether any sums have been paid by or solicited from either of them to assist in the election of members. Adopted.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS.

The House then proceeded to vote on the various amendments to the Legislative, Judicial, and Executive Appropriation bill, adopted in Committee of the Whole.

The only important amendment was that adopted yesterday in Committee, repealing the ninth section of the Army Appropriation bill of 1871, in reference to the interest on the Pacific Railroad bonds. It was agreed to by the House without a division.

RELIEF OF THEODORE ADAMS.

Mr. Peters, of Maine, presented the Conference report on the Senate bill of last session, for the relief of Theodore Adams, giving him $12,000 for the construction of mortar-boats and steam-tugs, and after some opposition the report was agreed to.

PROTECTION OF INDIANS.

The House then took up the bill reported by Mr. Parker, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, for the better protection of the Indian tribes, and their consolidation under a civil Government, to be called the Territory of Oklahoma. After addresses by Messrs. Parker, of Missouri, and Connor, of Texas, both in favor of the bill, the House, without action, adjourned at 5 o'clock P. M.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Flour in fair demand and firm; Spring Extra, $6 25@7 25. Wheat opened dull, but closed active; No. 2 Spring, $1 20½, spot; $1 22, February; No. 3 Spring, $1 07@1 07½; Rejected, 93½c. Corn—Demand moderate; according to location; No. 2 Spring nominal. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c. Oats—Demand moderate; No. 2 Mixed, 30¼c. Rye firm; No. 2, 50c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork steady; Mess, $13 50. Lard lower; prime Steam, 6¼c. Live Hogs dull at $3 40@3 70, mostly at $3 60@3 70. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 bushels; Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels. Hogs killed to date—436,000 head.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 15.—Imports—Flour, 3,300 bbls; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Corn, 41,200 bushels; Oats, 2,000 bushels. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls; Wheat, 1,600 bushels; Corn, 38,800 bushels; Oats, 19,000 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 25@8; Amber Michigan, $8@9 25; White, $8 50@9 50. Wheat dull; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 01@1 02; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 42@1 45; White Michigan, $1 80@2; Red Winter, $1 75@1 80. Corn steady; sales of No. 2, in car lots, at 53c. Oats firm; sales of small lots at 37c. Rye dull at 90c. No. 2 Western, 90c. Barley—Demand improved; sales, 12,000 bushels Canada at 90c.; 5,000 bushels Western at 85c. Rye firm at 90c. Barley-

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 15.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

400 Western Union... 84½	800 Erie Railroad..... 61⅞
800 do........ 84	2800 do..... 62
500 do..... 83⅞	100 do..... 62⅛
500 do..... 83¾	100 do.....s3. 62¼
600 do..... 83⅞	100 do.....b3. 62¼
100 do.....c. 83⅞	1300 do..... 62⅛
2100 do..... 84	200 do.....c. 62⅛
600 do..... 83¾	2400 do..... 62¼
200 Pacific Mail.....c. 71⅝	1500 do.....c. 62¼
300 do..... 71⅝	300 do..... 62⅜
200 do..... 71¾	100 Lake Shore.....c. 92⅞
200 do.....b3. 71⅞	15 do..... 92⅞
200 do..... 71⅞	100 do..... 92⅞
300 do.....c. 71⅞	100 do.....c. 92⅞
100 New Central Coal. 47½	300 Ohio & Miss..... 46⅞
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¾	100 do.....c. 46⅞
200 do.....102¾	400 do..... 47
500 do.....102¾	100 do.....c. 47
200 do.....102½	300 do..... 47⅛
300 Tol. & Wab..... 73¾	700 do..... 47⅜
400 Bost., H. & E..b3. 8⅜	1500 do..... 47⅜
300 Union Pacific..... 35⅝	800 do.....c. 47⅜
300 do.....c. 35⅞	1200 do..... 47⅛
2000 do..... 35¾	2200 do..... 47⅜
1200 do..... 35⅞	400 do.....s3. 47⅜
600 do.....s3. 35⅞	100 Rock Island.....111⅛
1600 do.....b3. 36	200 do.....111⅛
2000 do..... 36	200 C., C. & I. C..... 38⅜
300 do..... 35⅞	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.....s40.114¾	$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.115⅝
12,500 do.....114¾	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.c.115
10,000 do.....b3.115	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n 113⅜
50,000 do.....115	4,000 do.....113⅜

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$10,000 Tenn. 6s, old... 80	60 N. J. Central..b c.101
12,000 do.....new. 80	200 do.....100⅝
6,000 Alabama 6s.... 90	200 Pacific Mail..b.c.c. 71⅜
3,000 Texas 10s, '76.. 77	100 do.....b3. 71⅜
4,000 S. C. 6s, n., b.c.,	700 do..... 71⅜
J. & J..... 22	500 do..... 71⅜
1,000 Bkyn. 6s, W. L. 93½	300 do..... 71⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 7s, '76.102	100 do.....b3. 71⅜
1,000 Erie 1st Mtg...101⅝	200 do.....s3. 71⅜
1,000 Long Dock Bs. 92½	400 do..... 71⅝
6,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st. 93	200 do..... 71⅜
2,000 Mich. South. 2d. 98⅝	100 do.....c. 71⅜
6,000 do..... 98⅜	100 do..... 71⅜
500 L. Sh. Div. Bds. 94	1700 N. Y. C. & H. b.c.102⅝
2,000 Cen. Pa. G. Bs. 99½	500 do.....c.102⅝
7,000 Un. Pa. 10s, In. 76	800 do.....102¾
13,000 Un. Pa. 1st M. 85½	500 do.....b3.102⅝
1,000 do..... 85⅝	600 do.....102⅝
3,000 do..... 85¾	200 do.....102¾
3,000 do.....b3. 85⅝	1200 do.....102½
20,000 do..... 86	100 do.....102⅜
1,000 Un. Pa. 7s, L. G. 77	1000 do.....102¼
20,000 do..... 77⅜	1700 do.....102⅜
10,000 P., F. W. & C. 2d. 95⅜	300 do.....s3.102½
10,000 do..... 95	100 Harlem Railroad..115⅝
20,000 C. P. St. A. Bds. 110½	100 C. & N. W. Pf. b.c. 88
1,000 A. & T. H. In. 81	100 H. & St. Jo....b.c. 48
1,000 C. & N. W. C... 92	100 Erie Railroad. b.c. 62⅛
2,000 G. West. 2d M. 88	400 do.....c. 62¼
5,000 C., R. I. & P. 7s. 100⅝	1100 do..... 62¼
2,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d. 93	100 do..... 62⅛
4,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st. 91½	800 do..... 62
1,000 W. Un. Tel. 7s. 96½	400 do..... 61⅞
1,000 M. & Ess. 2d M. 98¾	500 do..... 61¾
2,800 N. J. Cen. 1st, n. 105	500 do..... 61⅝
5 Continental Bank. 80	200 do..... 61¾
20 Central Nat. Bk... 90	500 do..... 61⅝
20 Bank of N. York..129	1200 do..... 61¾
200 Canton Co.....101	400 do..... 61⅜
300 N. C. Coal..b.c.s3. 47½	500 do..... 61¼
300 do..... 47⅜	200 do..... 61⅜
200 do..... 47⅜	1000 do..... 61⅜
200 Sp. M. Coal...b.c. 60	500 do..... 61⅜
100 Mariposa M. Co... 1	700 do..... 61¼
200 Mar. L. & Mg. b.c. 19	200 do.....b3. 61⅛
10 Wells-Far. Ex. b.c. 83	100 do..... 61⅛
400 U. S. Express..... 79½	1500 do..... 61
100 L. S. & M. S..b c s3. 92⅜	800 do.....b3. 61
100 do..... 93	800 do..... 60⅞
400 do.....b3. 93	1000 do..... 60¾
100 do.....c. 92⅞	300 do..... 60⅞
400 do..... 92⅞	400 do..... 60¾
400 West. Un. Tel. b.c. 84	900 do..... 60⅝
700 do.....c. 84	100 do..... 60¾
2200 do..... 84⅛	58 N. Y., N. H. & H. R. 141
100 do.....b3. 84⅛	100 Ch. & R. I. R..b.c.111⅜
400 do.....s3. 84	100 do.....b3.111⅛
200 do..... 84	500 do.....111⅛
200 do.....b3. 84	400 M. & St. P. R. b.c. 52⅜
700 do..... 83⅞	150 M. & St. P. Pf.... 77⅛
100 do.....s3. 83⅞	100 Bost., H. & E...b.c. 8⅜
200 do..... 83¾	100 do.....b3. 8⅜
100 do..... 83⅞	200 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 73⅜
200 do..... 83⅞	100 do..... 73⅜
600 do..... 83⅞	100 do.....c. 73⅜
100 do.....b3. 83⅞	300 St. L., K. C. & N. Pf. 66⅝
200 do..... 83⅞	200 do..... 66½
200 do..... 83¾	500 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 47⅜
1000 do..... 83⅝	100 do.....c. 47⅜
1000 do..... 83¾	100 do.....s3. 47⅜
1000 do..... 83⅝	200 do..... 47
1000 Un. Pacific...b.c. 35½	600 do..... 47⅛
1000 do..... 36	300 C., C. & I. C...b.c. 38⅜
2100 do..... 35⅞	100 do.....c. 38⅜
300 do.....c. 35⅞	700 do..... 38⅜
200 do..... 35⅞	100 do.....s3. 38⅜
400 do..... 35⅝	100 do..... 38⅝

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.115⅝	$2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64.113
2,500 do.....115⅝	500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.....113⅜
3,000 do.....115¾	2,000 do.....113⅝
3,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.115¾	1,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.114⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.113½	31,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.113⅝	70,000 do.. bet. call.115⅝
31,500 do.....113⅝	1,000 U. S. 6s, cur.....113½
10,000 do.....113⅝	7,000 do.....113⅝
2,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.114⅜	10,000 do.....113⅝
10,000 U. S. 5s, R., '81.111⅜	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

800 Western Union... 83¾	800 Lake Shore....b3. 92¾
400 do..... 83⅝	100 N. Y. C. & Hud...102⅜
100 do.....s3. 83½	400 do.....102⅜
200 do..... 83⅝	200 do.....102⅝
2000 do.....b3. 83⅝	500 Ohio & Miss..... 47⅜
100 do..... 83⅝	200 do..... 47⅛
800 do..... 83¾	1000 do..... 47
100 Illinois Central...126	700 do..... 47⅛
100 do.....126	100 do.....b3. 47⅛
100 Toledo & Wab.... 73½	1700 do..... 47
100 do.....s3. 73½	100 do.....c. 47
200 Union Pacific..b3. 36½	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 38⅝
200 do..... 36½	200 do..... 38⅜
100 do.....c. 36	100 Erie Railroad..b3. 60⅞
500 do..... 36	300 do..... 60⅞
700 do.....s3. 36	600 do..... 61
100 do.....b3. 36¼	300 do.....b3. 61⅛
1700 do..... 36¼	300 do..... 61⅛
200 do.....c. 36⅜	600 do.....b3. 61⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 79¾	100 Mil. & St. P....s3. 52⅜
1,000 Mo. 6s..... 93	200 do..bet. call. 52½
15,000 Cen. Pac. G. bds 99½	200 do..... 52¼
2,000 Un P. R. 1st. b.c. 86½	400 Mil. & St. P. Pref. 77⅝
5,000 do..... 86¼	100 Erie Railroad..... 61⅜
2,000 do..... 86⅜	100 do..... 61
15,000 do..... 86½	500 do....b. c. s3. 61⅛
10,000 do..... 86⅜	200 do..... 61
15,000 do..... 86⅜	500 do..... 61⅛
1,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G.. 77⅝	400 do..... 61⅛
5,000 do..... 77½	400 do..... 61⅛
10,000 Un. P. 10s, Inc. 77	100 L. S. & M. S. b.c.s3 92⅜
10,000 do.....s3. 77	100 do..... 92⅞
1,000 C., C., C. & I. 1st.102½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.111⅛
10,000 Erie 4th m..... 95	100 do.....s3.111
3,000 Gt. West 2d m. 87½	100 do.....111
100 Canton Co.....101⅛	100 Un. Pacific. u. r. c. 36⅜
100 Mar. Land & Mg.. 19¾	200 do. bet. call. c 36⅜
100 do..... 20	500 do..... 36½
100 Mar. L. & M. Pf. b.c. 27½	200 do.....s3. 36⅜
200 West. Un. Tel. b.c. 83¾	200 do.....b3. 36⅜
100 do.....b3. 83¾	300 do..... 36⅛
800 do..... 83⅝	200 do..... 36⅛
200 do.....s3. 83⅝	1600 do..... 36
100 do..... 83⅝	200 do..... 35⅞
100 do..... 83⅝	200 do.....b3. 36
200 do.....s3. 83½	200 do..... 36⅛
200 do.....c. 83⅝	100 do..... 36
2100 do..... 83⅝	100 Del., L. & W...b.c. 94⅛
100 do.....b3. 83⅝	100 Bos., H. & E. b.c.b3 8⅝
10 Am. M. Un. Ex... 69	500 do..... 8⅝
18 Wells-Fargo Ex... 83	160 Morris & Essex... 89¾
100 Pac. Mail..b. c. c. 71⅜	300 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 47
100 do.....b3. 71⅜	400 do..... 46⅞
300 N. Y. C. & H. b. c.102⅝	300 do..... 46¾
200 do.....102⅝	2100 do..... 46⅝
300 do.....102⅜	400 do.....b3. 46¾
700 do.....102⅜	400 do..... 46¾
100 do.....102½	100 Han. & St. J. R... 47
100 do.....102⅜	100 Col. C. & I. C..b.c. 28⅜

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. Cur. 6s...114	200 Erie Railroad..... 61
200 New Cen. Coal.... 47⅜	300 do..... 60⅞
600 Pacific Mail..... 71⅜	100 do.....b3. 61
200 do..... 71⅜	1100 do..... 60¾
800 do..... 71¼	600 do..... 60⅝
900 do..... 71⅛	1800 do..... 60¾
100 do.....s3. 71⅛	200 do..... 60⅞
200 do..... 71	100 do..... 61
200 do..... 71¼	700 do..... 60⅞
600 do..... 71⅛	100 do.....b10. 61
400 do..... 71	200 do.....b3. 61
400 Western Union... 83⅜	700 do..... 60¾
500 do..... 83⅛	600 do..... 60⅝
300 do..... 83⅛	100 do..... 60½
1700 do..... 83	100 do..... 60⅝
900 do..... 82⅞	700 Lake Shore..... 92⅝
600 do..... 82¾	500 do..... 92½
3100 do..... 82⅝	100 do..... 92⅝
100 do.....b3. 82¾	200 Union Pacific..b3. 36½
200 do..... 82¼	300 do..... 35⅞
100 do.....b3. 82⅜	300 do..... 36
200 do..... 82⅜	900 do..... 35¾
600 do..... 82¾	100 do..... 35⅞
300 do..... 82⅝	300 do..... 35¾
700 do..... 82½	100 St. Paul..... 52⅛
100 do.....s3. 82⅝	100 Tol. & Wabash..... 73½
1000 do..... 82⅝	100 do..... 73⅜
600 do..... 82⅝	100 do..... 73¼
200 Quicksilver..... 45	40 Fort Wayne..... 92⅛
100 Mari. L. & M..b60. 21	200 C., C. & I. C..... 38⅜
100 do.....b30. 21	200 do..... 38¼
100 do..... 21¼	300 do..... 38⅛
600 Rock Island.....110⅜	1400 do..... 38
500 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¼	300 Bos., H. & Erie... 8¾
300 do.....102⅜	120 Morris & Essex... 89⅜
200 do.....102¼	800 Ohio & Miss..... 46⅝
500 do.....102⅛	100 do.....s3. 46⅝
1400 do.....102	400 do..... 46¾
1000 do.....101⅞	300 do..... 46⅝
700 do.....101⅞	100 do..... 46⅜
200 do.....b3.102	400 do..... 46⅝
100 do.....101⅞	300 do.....s3. 46⅜
100 do.....s3.101⅞	600 do..... 46⅜
100 do.....b3.101⅞	

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15—P.M.

The sales of Gold are a fraction dearer than yesterday, while Exchange on London is ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. cheaper. Both are affected by some scarcity in Gold for cash delivery, a small bonus being paid for its use until to-morrow. The sales of Gold are 112½@112¼ ⅌ cent., and of Bills on London 109⅜@109¼@109⅛ ⅌ cent., the offering for Thursday's steamer being rather in advance of the demand. The purchases of the Public Funds for remittance abroad are reported as quite marked in the past day or two, and this operation contributes to the ease in Exchange. The Sinking Fund purchases of United States 5-20s at the Treasury today amount to only $197,600. The whole offering was only $218,000. The great dealers in the Funds report a free local demand for the 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881, registered, and other registered Stocks, and prices were generally stiff today.

The Brokers report Money easy at 6@7 ⅌ cent. on call loan, and prime Merchant paper 9@12 ⅌ cent., outside of Bank. Good Railroad acceptances (of leading lines,) are still offering at 12 ⅌ cent. per annum.

The Railway Mortgages are higher on Union Pacifics, which have recovered to 86⅛@86½ ⅌ cent. The Centrals sold at 99½. For the Missouri Pacifics, 90 ⅌ cent. bid. Both the last two are reported better in Frankfort, where there is some improvement in the last few days in sound American Mortgages generally. At our Exchange Board today there was a well-distributed investment demand for the New-York and Western Bonds. The Southern State Bonds are steady in prices, without much movement.

The speculation in the Railroad and Miscellaneous Stocks was not so general as yesterday, although quite as active on particular Stocks like Erie, Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, New-York Central and Union Pacific. The last named has pretty well recovered from the Washington sensation. The Erie Stock was run up on the *short* sellers of day before yesterday to 62¼@62⅜ ⅌ cent., but subsequently weakened to 60⅞@61 ⅌ cent. The Telegraph Stock fell below 83 ⅌ cent., and New-York Central below 102 ⅌ cent. At the close of business the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The general speculation was inclined to the bearish side of the account, after the market had opened firm in the morning:

Closing Quotations—Jan. 15.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s	112½	112½
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	114⅞	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	115	115⅛
American Gold	112	112½
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson	102⅞	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅞	110⅞
North-west Common	81	81
Pacific Mail	71½	71
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77
St. Paul Common	52⅛	52⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅞	46⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84½	82⅞
Erie	61⅞	60⅞
Union Pacific	35½	35⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	38½	38⅛
Toledo and Wabash	73⅛	73⅛
North-west Preferred	87½	88⅛
Hannibal and St. Joseph	46⅛	47

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the general speculation was heavy.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

Gold receipts	$489,730 86
Gold payments	856,769 00
Gold balance	36,258,613 38
Currency receipts	175,331 78
Currency payments	847,187 38
Currency balance	19,899,505 05
Customs	456,000 00
Canceled Gold Certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	588,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81....115⅝	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....113⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., '81....116⅛	5-20 reg., '67....114⅝
5-20 reg., '62....113⅜	5-20 coup., '67....115⅛
5-20 coup., '62....114	5-20 reg., '68....114⅝
5-20 reg., '64....114	5-20 coup., '68....115⅛
5-20 coup., '64....114⅛	10-40 reg....111
5-20 reg., '65....114⅛	10-40 coup....111⅞
5-20 coup., '65....115⅛	6s coup., '81....113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65....113⅛	6s currency....113⅝

The following bids were made, at the Exchange Board today, for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 92	H. & St. Jo. Ld. Gts..100
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 90	H. & St. Jo. Conv.... 92⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Del., L. & W. 1st.... 99
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.. 87	Del., L. & W. 2d.... 95⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....101⅛	D., L. & W. 7s, Conv. 97
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76.100⅛	Tol. & W. 1st, Ext.... 99
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65–'76..100⅛	Tol. & W. 1st, St. L. D. 92½
Erie 1st, Extended....101⅛	Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 83
Erie 3d, 7s, '83.... 97	Tol. & W. Cons. Conv. 89
Erie 4th, 7s, '80.... 95	Great W. 1st, '88.... 95
Erie 5th, 7s, '88.... 95	Great W. 2d, '88.... 87
Erie 7s, C. M. G. bds. 96⅛	Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 90
Long Dock Bonds.... 92	Galena & Chi. 2d.... 96⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.102	Chi., R. I. & Pac....100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75....100	Morris & Essex 1st....102⅛
Harlem 1st, 7s....100⅛	Morris & Essex 2d.... 98⅝
Har. C. M. & S. F. 6s. 90	N. J. Cen. 1st, new....104⅜
Alb. & Susq. 1st bds.. 99	N. J. So. 1st, 7s.... 72
Alb. & Susq. 2d bds... 94	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st.103⅛
Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.114⅛	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d.. 95⅛
Mich. So. 7s, 2d.... 98	P., F. W. & C. 3d Pc. eq. bs.100
M. S. & N. I. S. F., 7s.102	Cleve. & Pitts. 2d....100
Cleve. & Tol. S. F....100	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 83⅛
Cleve. & Tol. new bds. 94	Chi. & Alton S. F.... 97
Clev., P. & A. old bds. 97	Chi. & Alton 1st....100
Clev., P. & A. new bds. 95	Chi. & Alton Income.. 95
Det., Mon. & Tol. bds. 96	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.. 92
Buff. & Erie new bds. 95	Ohio & Miss. Consol.. 92
Lake Sh. Div. bds.... 94	Ohio & Miss. 2d Cons. 84⅛
L. Sh. Con. Coup. bds. 96⅛	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 96
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.. 95⅛	Penn. 1st, Conv.... 95
Cen. Pac. Gold bds.... 99⅛	St. L. & Iron M. 1st... 98⅛
Cen. P. St. Aid bds....110⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s....107⅛
Western Pacific bds.... 90	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10.. 94
Un. Pac. 1st M. bds.. 86⅛	Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 91⅛
U. P. Land Grant 7s.. 77⅛	Mil. & St. P., Ia. Div. 86⅛
Un. Pac. Income 10s.. 75⅛	Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 84
Ill. Cen. 7s, '75....103	Chicago & Mil. 1st.... 91
Belle. & S. I. 1st, 8s.. 95	C., C. & I. C. 1st.... 95
Alton & T. H. 1st.... 95	C., C. & I. C. 2d.... 74⅛
Alton & T. H. 2d, Inc. 80	Tol., P. & W., B. Div. 82
Chi. & N. W. S. F....101⅛	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 99
Chi. & N. W. Int. bds. 95	Bost., H. & E. 1st, 7s. 42
Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 90	Bost., H. & E. Guar.. 40
Chi. & N. W. Ex. bds. 91⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 79⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.... 90⅛	B., C. R. & M. 1st, 7s, gu. 88⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JAN. 15.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	96	
City 6s, new	100⅜	100⅜
Camden and Amboy	122⅛	123
Pennsylvania Central	57	57⅛
Reading	113⅝	114
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅝
Catawissa Preferred	44⅛	44⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅝	28
Northern Central	38	..
Lehigh Navigation	38⅝	38⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan	92	About

Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co. are offering the Guaranteed Bonds of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Road, 7 ⅌ cent. Gold interest, which is guaranteed by the well-known corporations of the Hamilton and Dayton Road, Pennsylvania Company, and Grand Rapids Road. The whole issue is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and the present price 92½ ⅌ cent. The unsold portion of the loan amounts at present to only $400,000.

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the National Banks of the City of New-York, as compared with the previous return:

	Oct. 3, 1872.	Dec. 27, 1872.
Capital	$71,285,000	$71,285,000
Surplus	30,741,900	31,569,800
Circulation	28,260,400	28,089,700
Due banks	65,724,600	77,471,700
Depositors	108,541,200	111,690,400
Dividends, &c.	261,400	158,000
Totals	$304,814,500	$320,264,400
Loans	183,285,200	191,304,000
Stocks	44,929,500	44,003,900
Real estate	7,084,500	8,320,500
From banks	16,448,700	18,827,200
Cash items	6,351,700	8,274,000
Gold and silver	6,376,000	13,784,800
Greenbacks	39,218,100	37,485,500
Overdrafts	225,300	164,500
Totals	$304,814,500	$320,264,400

The present Capitals of the above Banks are as follows:

New-York	$3,000,000	Citizens'	$400,000
Merchants'	3,000,000	Market	1,000,000
Mechanics'	2,000,000	St. Nicholas	1,000,000
Union	1,500,000	Shoe & Leather	1,000,000
Phenix	1,800,000	Continental	2,000,000
City	1,000,000	Commonwealth	750,000
Tradesmen's	1,000,000	Marine	400,000
Fulton	600,000	Atlantic	300,000
Chemical	300,000	Importers'	1,500,000
Merch. Exchange	1,235,000	Park	2,000,000
Gallatin	1,500,000	M. Association	500,000
Butchers'	800,000	East River	350,000
M. and Traders'	600,000	Fourth	5,000,000
Leather	600,000	Central	3,000,000
Seventh Ward	500,000	Second	300,000
State	2,000,000	Ninth	1,500,000
Am. Exchange	5,000,000	First	500,000
Commerce	10,000,000	Third	1,000,000
Broadway	1,000,000	N. Y. Exchange	500,000
Mercantile	1,000,000	Tenth	1,000,000
Republic	2,000,000	Bowery	250,000
Chatham	450,000	County	200,000
Hanover	1,000,000	Fifth	150,000
Irving	500,000	Sixth	200,000
Metropolitan	4,000,000	Currency	100,000
Total			$71,285,000

The following is the aggregate quarterly condition of the Banks of the City of New-York, organized under the laws of the State of New-York, as compared with the previous return:

	Sept. 21, '72.	Dec. 28, '72.
Capital	$16,634,200	$16,919,200
Surplus	5,662,200	5,860,700
Circulation	51,200	51,000
Due banks	4,612,800	3,466,800
Depositors	36,918,900	33,406,200
Dividends, &c.	148,700	88,500
Totals	$64,128,100	$59,792,400
Loans	48,645,400	46,018,000
Stocks	1,707,000	1,542,400
Real estate	1,468,500	1,486,100
From banks	3,903,100	4,061,700
Cash items	89,700	62,100
Gold and silver	1,333,800	1,619,500
Greenbacks	7,062,900	4,984,200
Overdrafts	17,750	18,400
Totals	$64,128,100	[illegible]

The following are the present Capitals of the above Banks:

Manhattan	$2,050,000	America	$3,000,000
Greenwich	200,000	Pacific	422,700
People's	412,500	German	2,000,000
North America	1,000,000	Dry Goods	1,000,000
Nassau	1,000,000	Bull's Head	200,000
Corn Exchange	1,000,000	West Side	200,000
Oriental	300,000	Mutual	106,200
North River	400,000	Eleventh Ward	200,000
Man. & Merchts'	500,000	Germania	200,000
Harlem	100,000	Builders'	100,000
Security	496,400	Murray Hill	200,000
Gold Exchange	500,000	Metropolis	500,000
Ninth Ward	141,400	Produce	200,000
Grocers'	300,000	Ger. Exchange	200,000
Total			$16,919,200

Messrs. Jones & Schuyler, No. 12 Pine-street, are offering on cheap terms the 7 ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the South-eastern Road of Illinois, with a traffic guarantee represented to be equal to the purchase of at least $100,000 a year of the Bonds, (by drawn numbers,) for Sinking Fund. They also offer the 8 ⅌ cent. Gold Mortgage Bonds of the Logansport and South-western of Indiana; interest quarterly, and the whole mortgage $16,000 per mile.

We should have stated the Leases (capitalized) *and* Preferred Stock at $24,000,000 in our reference of yesterday to the Erie incumbrances, now standing ahead of the Common Capital of $78,000,000. The figures, by the exhibit last Spring, when Gould surrendered the Administration, exclusive of floating debt, nominally balanced by miscellaneous Securities on hand, were:

General Mortgage		$30,000,000
Leases, (capitalized)	$15,500,000	
Preferred Stock	8,500,000—	24,000,000
Together		$54,000,000
Common Stock		78,000,000
Total		$131,000,000

In our local news items, yesterday, a reference to the Tenth National Bank, was accidentally misprinted the *Fourth* National. The latter has nothing to do with City or County finances.

The *American Railroad Journal* in its issue of Jan. 4, presented its usual very full annual statistics of the progress of railway construction and enterprise in this country for 1872, with interesting comparisons with the results attained in preceding years.

Another semi-annual volume (the fifteenth) has been added to the bound files of the *Commercial & Financial Chronicle*, which journal has established for itself a high reputation as a reliable business record.

The coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Railroad of Iowa, are payable on presentation at the Banking-house of W. B. Shattuck & Co.

The Lenox Fire Insurance Company pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

The Howard Insurance Company announce a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Three and a half ⅌ cent.*

The Phenix Insurance Company, of Brooklyn, pay a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five ⅌ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1873.

☞ The **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO, the CENTRAL, AND WESTERN PACIFIC BONDS,** all of which have been negotiated by us, we believe to be among the best and most desirable investment securities in the market, which in time must become very scarce; especially as the Government will probably, during the year, pay off, in gold, another large lot of FIVE-TWENTIES, and issue in their place FIVE PER CENT. BONDS.

The **CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,** the total amount of which is only $15,000,000, are secured upon a property worth $35,000,000 to $40,000,000, and are fully equal in intrinsic value to the CENTRAL PACIFIC BONDS. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, coupon or registered, and at their present market price, 86 and accrued interest, are very desirable.

The **CENTRAL PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** are too well known to require description or commendation. Their total amount is $25,885,000 they have for a long time ranged in market price near or above par.

The **WESTERN PACIFIC SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** amount to $2,735,000. This road is now consolidated with the CENTRAL PACIFIC, and the payment of its bonds, principal and interest, is assumed by the latter. Coupon Bonds, $1,000 each. Their market price today is 90 to 90¼. As they have recently been introduced on the Stock Exchange, we expect to see them rapidly rise to the price of CENTRAL PACIFICS, being substantially the same in character and value.

We buy and sell, as usual, Government Bonds, receive deposits, on which we allow interest, make collections, and conduct a general banking business in all its branches.

FISK & HATCH.

To Investors.

To those who wish to REINVEST JANUARY COUPONS OR DIVIDENDS, and those who wish to INCREASE THEIR INCOME from means already invested in other less profitable securities, we recommend the Seven-Thirty Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company as well secured and unusually productive.

The bonds are always convertible at Ten per cent. premium (1.10) into the Company's Lands at Market Prices. The Rate of Interest (seven and three-tenths per cent. gold) is equal now to about 8¼ currency—yielding an income more than one-third greater than U. S. 5-20s. Gold Checks for the semi-annual interest on the Registered Bonds are mailed to the Post-office address of the owner. All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

JAY COOKE & CO.

J. S. KENNEDY & CO.,

No. 41 Cedar-st., corner William-st.,

OFFER FOR SALE the small quantity remaining unsold of the INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, and recommend them as an undoubted FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITY. Present earnings *more than double* the amount required to pay interest, and constantly increasing.

☞ MUNICIPAL BONDS.

Louisville City 7s, currency.

St. Louis Water Loan, 6 per cent., gold.

Interest payable in New-York.

For sale by

DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,

No. 53 Exchange-place.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Bills of Exchange, Circular Notes, Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued, available in all parts of the world.

Deposits received, subject to check on demand. Interest allowed on all Daily Balances, every accommodation and facility afforded usual with City Banks.

☞ WE HAVE FOR SALE the small amount remaining of the Seven per Cent. Gold First Mortgage Bonds of the CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES RAILROAD, whose net earnings are largely in excess of interest upon its bonded debt. For particulars apply to

W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,

No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Coupon and Registered, yielding over nine per cent., for sale and recommended as an undoubted security and a safe and profitable investment, by

HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

☞ THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST due Jan. 1, 1873, on the Annapolis and Elk Ridge Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds will be paid on or after that date at the office of BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE GREAT

MIDLAND RAILROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

We offer the remainder of the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, limited to $20,000 to the mile, to close out the loan.

A LONG STRETCH OF ROAD, INCLUDING THE NEW-JERSEY SECTION, IS FINISHED, AND TRAINS ARE NOW RUNNING INTO JERSEY CITY. From Oswego eastward THE ROAD IS IN SUCCESSFUL OPERATION for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York division alone prevents RUNNING THROUGH FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO. On the incomplete section the MASONRY and GRADING are finished, and ballasting and track-laying progressing with the utmost energy, and we hope soon to announce THE COMPLETION OF THE ENTIRE ROAD OF THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM NEW-YORK TO OSWEGO.

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

Pamphlets with full particulars furnished.

For sale or exchanged for Government and other securities at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,

Financial Agents of the Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

$150,000 ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY'S SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS.

Seven per cent. interest, payable January and July.

The guarantee of principal and interest by the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company indorsed on each bond. For sale by M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Liberty-st.

☞ THE COUPONS on the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the THE CENTRAL RAILROAD OF IOWA due Jan. 15, will be paid on presentation at the banking-house of W. B. Shattuck & Co., No. 23 Nassau-st. C. C. GILMAN, President.

☞ **CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY R. R. CO. 7 PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED. FOR SALE BY KIDDER, PEABODY & CO., NO. 45 WALL-ST.**

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—Consols opened at 92¼@92⅜ for money, and 92⅜@92⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93⅜; 1867s, 93⅜; 10-40s, 90; new 5s, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 50¼.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 49⅜.

5 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months' bills in the open market is 3-16 ⅌ cent. below the Bank of England rate. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government Securities, is lower than the Bank of England rate by ¼ ⅌ cent. Consols closed at 92@92⅛ for money, and 92¼@92⅜ for the account. American Securities unchanged. Erie Railway Shares, 49.

PARIS, Jan. 15—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 37c. P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 27c.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 15—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 10d.@10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is flat; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d.@10⅜d. The sales of the day are still estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, December and January, at 9 13-16d.

4 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed dull, with a downward tendency; Middling Uplands, 10d.; Middling Orleans, 10¼d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Of the sales, 6,000 bales were American. Sales of Cotton, deliverable this month, shipped from Savannah or Charleston, have been made at 9¾d.

5 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is dull.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—Refined Petroleum, 22d. ⅌ gallon.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 90.—*Kennicott et al. vs. Board of Supervisors of Wayne County, Ill.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Southern District.—This bill was filed by the appellants, claiming to be holders of the bonds issued by the Mount Vernon Railroad Company, to foreclose a mortgage alleged to have been executed by the county upon 100,000 acres of swamp and overflowed lands of the county, to secure the payment of the bonds. The defense was that the road did not run through the county, nor did it connect with any road running through the county, and that such a road, or a road so connecting, was the only ground upon which the county was authorized to assist in railroad construction. The Court below sustained the defense, and the case is brought here, the appellants insisting that the Court erred in the construction of the statute, and that, in any case, a negotiable security of a corporation, which upon its face appears to have been duly issued and in conformity with the provisions of law, is valid in the hands of bona fide holders without notice of their illegal issue, though such be the fact.

No. 100.—*Morgan vs. Parham.*—Error to the Circuit Court for Alabama.—This was an action of trespass brought by Morgan, a citizen of New-York, for the seizure and detention of the steamer Francis, owned by him, by Parham, a Collector of Mobile. The defendant justified the act as being in the discharge of his duties as tax-collector, there being due on this and other steamers, owned by Morgan, about $7,000. It is here claimed that the tax is a duty on tonnage, and as such it is prohibited by the Federal Constitution as being a regulation of commerce, which power is exclusively with Congress. It is, besides, said that if the State law imposing the tax is held constitutional, as fixing a tax on property, having its situs within the City limits, still this property is not liable for its position at the wharf for temporary purposes does not bring it within the terms of the statute. The relation of the boat to the City was that of contact only, as one of the termini in the promotion of the owner's business. The steamer did not so abide within the City as to become incorporated with and for a part of its personal property, and it was therefore beyond the jurisdiction of the Court.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 15.—The Calendar of the Commission of Appeals for Thursday, Jan. 16, is as follows: 89, 90, 90½, 91, 305, 324, 17, 48, 50, 61, 65, 79, 15, 29, 32. The Court will open at 10 o'clock A. M.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—7, Aumach vs. Schooner Creole; 61, Whitney et al. vs. Ferry-boat Sunswick; 37, Earle vs. Schooner Emeline; 62, Brown vs. Loud; 63, Benedict vs. Steam-tug Niagara; 78, Nickerson et al. vs. Steam-tug Echo; 42, Johnson et al. vs. Steam-tug U. S. Grant.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.; Brady and Leonard, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—150, Carpentier vs. Minturn et al.; 156, Tyng vs. The Commercial Warehouse Company; 158, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company; 159, Osgood et al. vs. Toole et al.; 160, Duryea et al. vs. Bedlon; 161, Rubber-Tip Pencil Company vs. Hovey; 162, Page vs. McDonnell et al.; 163, Prendergast, Executrix, vs. Prendergast; 164, Miller vs. The First National Bank of Clyde; 165, Cockroft vs. Claflin et al.; 166, Orr vs. Gilmore et al.; 167, Zimmerman, by Guardian, vs. Schoenfeldt; 168, Claflin et al. vs. Fitzgerald; 169, Purrington, Jr., vs. The National Spring Company; 171, Harris vs. Jex et al.; 126, Hamilton et al. vs. Clinton et al.; 172, Thompson vs. Wilcox et al.; 173, Harris vs. Jex; 174, The Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company; 175, King vs. Knapp et al.; 176, The Lawrenceville Cement Company vs. Wood; 177, Foster vs. Newbrough; 178, Newberry et al. vs. Furnival et al.; 179, Murphy et al. vs. Haswell; 180, Smith et al. vs. Milliken et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I.—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—931, Milledgeville Manufacturing Company vs. Gerstman; 1059, Koff et al. vs. Poor; 1422, Hollerer et al. vs. Ruffner et al.; 709, Newman vs. Slavins; 1231, McVeaney vs. The Mayor; 1821, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor; 777½, The First National Bank of Denver vs. Maller; 780, Migel et al. vs. Tannenbaum; 787, Archer et al. vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 789, March et al. vs. First National Bank of Mobile; 791, Merwin et al. vs. Brown; 795, Hughes et al. vs. Wetzel; 809, Smith vs. Churchill; 811, Staats vs. The Mayor, &c.; 815, Hewes, et al. vs. Crawford; 819, O'Neill vs. Moore; 823½, Rigney et al. vs. Hintermaster; 825, Falcott vs. Forsch; 827, Weathersby vs. The Blees Sewing-machine Company; 829, Packer vs. Silkworth.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Case on.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar called at 12 M.—55, Taylor vs. Aldrich et al.; 159, In the matter, &c., of S. Shook et al.; 196, Johnston vs. Johnston; 215, Berean Baptist Church vs. Peterson et al.; 236, Degraff et al. vs. Midgely; 285, Bailey vs. Bailey; 288, Buel vs. Baker et al.; 289, Same vs. Same; 292, Beach vs. Cories, Jr., et al.; 321, Simmons vs. Wood et al.; 322, Colton et al. vs. Murray; 352, Boyd vs. Merritt et al.; 356, Bacon vs. Bacon; 359, In the matter of Hume et al. Call No. 401, Segar vs. Boehm.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Curtis, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1349, Main vs. Tallman; 1865, Simmons vs. Lyons; 1903, Schroeder vs. Macy; 1457, Townsend vs. The Narragansett Fire Insurance Company; 1815, Thompson vs. Benner; 1899, Burnett vs. Shaw; 493, Wicks vs. Hatch; 425, Hemberg vs. Bondy; 1231, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 531, Reineman vs. Buckman; 959, Goodenough vs. Lanahan; 1665, Lathrop vs. Catherwood; 1105, Frohlichstein vs. Hilber; 1753, Reppellien vs. Baxter et al.; 1929, Wheeler vs. Smith.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—834, Ricke vs. Kiem; 1486, Gilbert vs. New-York and Charleston Steam-ship Company; 1254, O'Brien vs. The Merchants' Insurance Company; 1384, O'Brien vs. The Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company; 1386, O'Brien vs. The Commercial Fire Insurance Company; 1140, Roemmelt vs. Wolf; 234, Brown vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 1466, King vs. Valentine; 1360, Vertue vs. Walsh; 1158, Spring vs. Day; 1606, Conlan vs. Woodruff; 1608, Allen vs. Ward; 1612, Hartman vs. Harrison; 1614, Finnan vs. Malloy; 1616, Brown vs. Stover.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by C. P. Daly, C. J.—Larremore and J. F. Daly, J. J.—18, Brown vs. The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company; 25, Crofut et al. vs. Brandt; 27, Wicks vs. Domman; 32, Wasser et al. vs. Heathcote et al.; 65, Steinberger vs. McGovern; 33, Devlin vs. Costello et al.; 132, Wendell vs. Staebler; 142, Rich vs. Dowley.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—Held by Robinson, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—794, Hollander vs. Partel; 1800, Mead vs. Seligman; 1156, Hartman vs. Levy; 636, Foran vs. Smith; 572, Bemak vs. Lyons; 592, Haskell vs. Hillier; 802, Hernstein vs. Morgan; 1570, Madden vs. White; 1162, Ross vs. Quigg; 1142, Cogswell vs. Spratt; 1808, Cropsey vs. Triebertshauer; 1070, Stacey vs. Butler; 1152, Carman vs. Laimbeer; 1270, O'Conor vs. Gates; 1766, Heiser vs. Schettler.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1115, Greenbaum vs. Silber; 1239, Murphy vs. Leparin; 1901, Same vs. Same; 1275, Poillon vs. Bernheimer; 1287, Holsworth vs. Low; 1291, Totten vs. McGuinness; 745, Dibble vs. Wells; 1181, Lachat vs. Schenck; 825, Lexow vs. Nichols; 1383, Altebrard vs. Barnard; 1395, Hayes vs. Bruda; 1397, Kirkland vs. The New-York Steam-boat Company; 1399, Beams vs. Fitzgerald; 1401, Sawyer vs. Ritteville; 1105, Levy vs. Stone.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1068, Thayer vs. Davis; 1069, Thayer vs. Smith; 943, Kemping vs. O'Brien; 1695, Dugro vs. Lilienthal; 1338, Kahn vs. Mentz; 264, Riker vs. Cowen; 1721, Dugro vs. Kelley; 1721, Lockwood vs. Cornwall; 1698, Lord vs. Vettenheimer; 478, Heywood vs. Johnson; 968, Kotz vs. Hannemann; 990, Koehler vs. Costello; 997, Goetz vs. Moses; 1183, Atwater vs. Fuller; 998, Hano vs. Bowne.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—James Ritchie and William Hanlon, robbery; Edward Barker and John Wright, burglary; Edward Banning, Jr., forgery; James Malony, felonious assault and battery; Carrie Underhill, grand larceny; Frederick Foss, grand larceny; John Rogers, grand larceny; James Sheehan and Jeremiah Murphy, grand larceny; James Long, larceny from the person; George McGuire, larceny from the person; Daniel McLoughlin, larceny from the person.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Barrett.

Lathrop vs. Godfrey et al.; the defendants may take a commission if they desire it, but a stay of the trial is denied.

The People ex rel. W. H. Bell vs. Francis A. Palmer et al.; this order must stand. (See memorandum indorsed on papers.)

Mapes vs. Nichols; motion granted.

Kelly, &c., Administrator, vs. The New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company; motion granted.

Dennett vs. Dennett; motion denied, with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Chief-Justice Barbour.

Christy vs. Dolan; Jacobs vs. Greenwich Insurance Company; Cohen vs. Lynch; orders granted.

By Judge Ingersoll.

O'Brien vs. Shiel; motion granted against Rosell by default, allowance of $200 denied against De Aystarian.

In the matter of Solomon Jacobs; see Clerk at Special Term.

Coleman vs. Coleman; this case will be decided when the evidence taken on the trial is submitted to the Judge.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hovey vs. The Rubber Tip Pencil Company; motion denied.

Bedell vs. Hettrick; case ordered to be filed.

By Judge Monell.

Bach vs. Emerich; see memorandum on papers in Clerk's office.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 15.

By Judge Larremore.

Poillon vs. Hancox, motion granted; Schukraft vs. Ruck, motion granted without costs.

By Judge Loew.

The Elting Woolen Company vs. Martin; case settled.

Tyler vs. McDowell; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, without costs.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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AND

TWENTY YEARS' WORK AMONG THEM.

By CHARLES L. BRACE.

Author of "Hungary in '51," "Home Life in Germany," "The Norse Folk," "Races of the Old World," "The New West," "News-Boys' Sermons," &c., &c.

The object of the book is to give facts with reference to the dangerous, destitute and criminal classes of New-York; to discuss the causes of crime and pauperism, and the best methods of removing them, and to show, in detail, with incidents, the long labors among these classes, by the workers under the Children's Aid Society.

It is a book to interest all classes of readers, particularly those who are engaged in similar labors of humanity, or who feel a curiosity about the unfortunate and vicious classes of a city. It contains the experience of twenty years by Mr. Brace among the dangerous elements of New-York.

The Book is a handsomely printed and illustrated volume of 450 pages. Price, $2 50.

WYNKOOP & HALLENBECK, Publishers, No. 113 Fulton-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES at the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 5th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, superior servants of all nations, viz.: ladies' maids, cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, general work, &c.; also, waiters.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—FIRST-CLASS servants of all nationalities procured, by calling at or sending to WALKER'S Employment Agency, No. 188 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—Thoroughly competent in both capacities; neat and tidy; can sew nicely, or do fine washing and ironing; City reference from last place. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very tidy, neat young woman; will assist with washing and ironing, and be generally useful in a home; is a first-class waitress in every respect; will give best City recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress, or nurse; is kind and obliging, and willing to make herself useful; City references. Inquire for M. B., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress for a private family; can produce unexceptionable City references. Inquire for J. S., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT young woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and sewing; willing and obliging; can embroider; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chamber-maid and fine washing, or plain sewing in a private family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; has four years' reference from last place. Call at No. 425 6th-av., one door below 26th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, or Housework.—By a neat, tidy, respectable, North of Ireland Protestant young woman; is a good family cook, excellent washer and ironer; has no objections to a home in the country at moderate wages; will be well recommended from last employer. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK, CHAMBER-MAID, OR PLAIN SEWING.—By a very neat, tidy American Protestant young woman; thoroughly understands the duties of either situation in every respect; is willing to be generally useful in a family; will give best recommendations from all former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

COOK.—NO WASHING; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of nice French, English, and American cooking; is a careful manager, tidy about her work, and has first-class City references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK who is competent and experienced in cooking; is an excellent baker, and makes desserts of all kinds; best of City references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, French Office.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN (Belgian) as professional cook; understands both French and English cooking, boning, larding, getting up party dinners, &c.; has excellent City references from former employers. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMAN as good family cook; willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required; has good City reference and desires a steady place. Inquire for A. D., No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK AND COARSE WASHING.—BY A COMPETENT family cook, bread, biscuit, and pie baker; neat about her work, and is a careful manager. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—Competent plain cook and good washer and ironer; sober, honest, and clean about her work; satisfactory references. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of family cooking; best City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COOK; understands all kinds of cooking; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 208 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all branches of cooking; also, baking and pastry; City or country; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS first-class cook; seven years' excellent reference. Call at No. 263 West 32d-st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook; is an excellent baker and laundress; first-class City reference. Apply at 32 West 13th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED French dress-maker wishes to go out sewing by the day in private families. Address No. 154 West 29th-st., first floor.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL would like work at her home, or to go out by the day; is a good dress and cloak maker; prices moderate. Call at 130 West 20th-st., first floor, back room.

EMPLOYERS

can always be PROMPTLY SUPPLIED with

DOMESTIC HELP

for any capacity at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 W. 34th-st., near Broadway.

EMPLOYERS WANTING FIRST-CLASS colored Southern servants to fill any position should call immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av., where they will be supplied at short notice.

FIRST-CLASS GERMAN SERVANTS, all highly recommended, will be found at the German Bureau, No. 398 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH woman, lately landed in this country, as working housekeeper, in the country preferred; a good home where she can have her baby with her. Address "Housekeeper," Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED Christian widow lady as house-keeper, of any genteel business, or any position of trust; can furnish the best of references. Address Mrs. H. R., Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, SOBER, respectable young woman; is a good family cook and first-class washer and ironer; has no objections to be useful in a home; will work for moderate wages in a medium-sized family; will give best references from last employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, WELL-recommended German, to do general house-work; is a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A GENTEEL young woman, a competent hair-dresser and thorough seamstress; first-class City reference from present employer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID OR Laundress alone.—By a neat young girl; very industrious; is a good washer and ironer, and a good clean chamber-maid; can give good references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., first floor, French Office.

LAUNDRESS.—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS laundress, with the very best of City references, may be engaged from the Intelligence Office No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs. Her present employer can be seen.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; is willing to assist with the chamber-work; best City reference. Apply at 236 West 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do a few gentlemen's washing and ironing. Apply at No. 4[illegible] West 52d-st., top floor, front.

NURSE, OR EMPLOYMENT OF some kind.—By a very neat, tidy Welsh Protestant girl; is kind and affectionate to children; will assist with housework, sewing, or do anything required; wants a good, kind family, and will endeavor to please her employer; will give best recommendations as to honesty, respectability, &c.; wages, $10 per month. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

NURSE.—A COMPETENT INFANT'S nurse, aged thirty, awaits an engagement; very genteel, neat, and trustworthy; takes entire charge, night and day; first-class City references; ladies may be seen. Apply at Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS nurse for an infant; understands the care from birth, and bring it up on a bottle; can do plain sewing if necessary; has best City reference. Apply at Employers and Servants' Agency, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a German Protestant young woman; is fond and capable of taking the charge of growing children; good references can be given. Inquire at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway, for J. H.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid.—By a young German Protestant woman; is neat, obliging, and fond of children, and willing to make herself useful; good reference. Inquire for F. B., at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG, GENTEEL GIRL, (French;) fully competent to take charge of young children and do plain sewing; can give the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, as child's nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good City reference. Call or address for two days 121 West 19th-st.

NURSE.—BY A HEALTHY MARRIED WOMAN, as wet-nurse; lost her baby; has a fresh breast of milk. Call at No. 107 3d-av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD NURSE OF LONG EXPERIENCE, two or three engagements from ladies. Call at No. 65 West 37th-st. Ring three times.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, with City reference, as baby's nurse. Call at No. 127 East 46th-st., corner of Lexington-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND THOROUGH DRESS-maker.—By a very superior family sewer; an expert operator on Wheeler & Wilson and other machines; will do chamber-work or take care of children; City references; ladies can be seen. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A VERY RESPECTable young Scotch Protestant woman, as thorough seamstress; operates on a Wheeler & Wilson machine; is also an excellent embroiderer; would assist in chamber-work; has three years City reference from last place. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS GENERAL house-workers, cooks, and chamber-maids, at No. 69 East 10th-st.

WAITRESS.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands the care of silver and salad dressings perfectly; City references from last employer. Apply at the Intelligence Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., upstairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress in a private family in City. Call at No. 168 West 35th-st.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, single, as butler in a private family; can be highly recommended by first-class families in the city; no objection to the country. Address W. B., waiter, No. 334 6th-av.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AS butler in a private family. Address G. S., Box No. 21 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

CLERK.—BY A YOUNG MAN, CAPABLE and willing to work, in a grocery-store, (wholesale or retail;) very best City references. Address Grocery-store, Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—A PROTESTANT MAN, WHO understands driving and the care and management of horses thoroughly, and can produce the best of City reference for ability, sobriety, and honesty, wishes an engagement; City or country. For further particulars inquire of P. S., at No. 109 West 34th-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE man, single, as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is a good, careful City driver; is willing to make himself useful; no objection to the country; City reference. Address M. L., Box No. 39 *Times* Up-town Office, 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman by a Protestant man; single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable reference. Address T. R., Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHman of long experience; is a first-rate driver and excellent groom; can be highly recommended; is willing and obliging. Address A. B., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN of large experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty in every respect; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address E. L., 37 Union-square, harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN as coachman; is a good, careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses; has good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAN cook in a private family; expert pastry cook; understands jellies, creams, ices, &c. Address F. C., No. 54½ West 32d-st., *Times* Up-town Office.

FARM-WORK OR OTHER EMPLOYment at moderate wages, by a very respectable, industrious young man, lately landed; can milk, drive horses, do farm-work, &c., or generally useful on a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—FEB. 1, BY A SCOTCHMAN, thoroughly understanding his business; references first class. Call on or address SEED-STORE, No. 876 Broadway.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young Dublin man, just landed, (wages low;) can build fires, sweep, care horses, cattle, lawn, milk, do farm-work, gardening, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address W. X., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITER OR GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man lately landed; has lived in gentlemen's families in old country; has the best testimonials; would make himself useful in or out doors; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A COLORED MAN; WOULD make himself useful at what might be required; is a good, substantial man, honest, and faithful; wages moderate; testimonials good; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, AS first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has one year's reference from last place. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN AS waiter in a private family; can be highly recommended. Address E. M., Box No. 49 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

TO PROPERTY-OWNERS, BUILDERS, AND OTHERS.—Wanted, a situation as painter and paper-hanger to those furnishing their own materials, by a thoroughly qualified man of twenty-five years' experience; can take charge of work; City or country. Address PAINTER, Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—A BOY IN A REAL ESTATE office down-town; one about fifteen years, who writes a good hand. Address G. H., Box No. 128 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS who thoroughly understands her duties; best City references required; no others need apply. Call at No. 112 East 35th-st., between 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—IN A CLOTH HOUSE, A SMART, active boy, about sixteen years of age; must reside with his parents; salary, first year, $100. Address, in writing of applicant, Box No. 2,146 Post-office.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CHARGE of an infant or young children; City references required. Apply at No. 29 West 19th-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and its associate disease, Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids; Fistula and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 8, evenings.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. EHNINGER'S SALE,

previous to his departure for Europe.

THE ENTIRE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART OF

J. W. EHNINGER, N. A.,

will be sold by auction, at the

SOMERVILLE GALLERY,

on Friday evening, 17th January.

ROBT. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE **RAILROAD PROPERTY** FOR SALE.

THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD.

Pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of North Carolina, at the November term, 1872, thereof, at Asheville, in a proceeding there pending in equity, to foreclose a mortgage mentioned in the pleadings between Henry Clews and Hiram Sibley, plaintiffs, against the Western North Carolina Railroad Company and other defendants, the undersigned Commissioners appointed by the Court, at the said above-mentioned November term, thereof, will sell, at the railroad depot of the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, at SALISBURY, ON SATURDAY, THE 22D DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT, AT PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR CASH, ALL THE FRANCHISE, ROAD, ROAD-BED, ROLLING STOCK, AND PROPERTY OF EVERY KIND AND DESCRIPTION BELONGING TO THE WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Creditors may bid for the property, and such bidders, after paying a sufficient amount of the purchase money in cash to pay the costs and expenses incurred in the proceeding in equity above mentioned, and for the execution of the trust, &c., may be credited with their debts in payment if the amount for which the property shall sell is sufficient to pay the debts, otherwise pro rata.

When the Western connections of this road are completed it will be one of the most important and profitable railroad properties in the South.

The length of the road from Salisbury to Asheville, N. C., is 142 miles—of which 115 is completed, and running to Old Fort, McDowell County, at the eastern base of the Blue Ridge. The remainder of the road, twenty-seven miles, is mostly graded.

The cash cost and valuation of the property is About.....$4,000,000

The floating debt.....350,000

Upon the road is a first mortgage of.....1,400,000

For any further information address the Commissioners,

B. S. GAITHER, at Morganton, N. C.

MARCUS ERWIN, at Asheville, N. C.

JAN. 4, 1873.

SHERIFF'S SALE UNDER DEED OF TRUST.—Whereas, on the 8th day of May, A. D. 1871, "The German Publishing Company," a corporation duly established, and Robert J. Rombauer, both of the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, by their deed of that date, recorded in the Recorder's office of St. Louis County, in book 433, page 1, conveyed to Christoph A. Stifel, of the same place, the following-described personal property, situated in building No. 211, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third streets, in the City of St. Louis aforesaid, commonly known as the German Publishing Company's place of business, to wit: One Hoe cylinder press, 37x53; one boiler with double flues, 20 feet by 41-inches diameter; one twenty-horse power steam-engine, one force-pump and fixtures, one counting-machine, and all the belting, fixtures, tools, utensils, and furniture, now in the engine-room of the above premises; also one super-royal Hoe cylinder press, one Cap Gordon press, one Wells press, largest size, one double super-royal Washington hand press, one proof-press, one dry-press, one cutting-machine, one card cutter, two thousand five hundred and twenty-three (2,523) pounds, more or less, of ornamental and standard type, German and English letters, two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, more or less, of music type, and all the fixtures, tools, apparatus, and furniture now in the job-room of the above-described premises, and all the wood type in said room; also the cutting, ruling and sewing machines, cutting, finishing and backing presses, thirty-six pounds of type, more or less; and all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus now in the binding-room of the above-described premises; also all the fixtures, tools, utensils, furniture, and apparatus contained now in the news or press room of the above-described premises, and three thousand three hundred pounds, more or less, of standard and ornamental type therein contained; also all the fixtures, furniture, and matter now in the office and editorial rooms of the above-described premises, and also the good will of the German Publishing Company and of the Neue Welt, a daily and weekly newspaper published in the City of St. Louis; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain debt and bonds therein mentioned and described, and the assessments of insurance on the amount of said debt and bonds, &c., and whereas said debt remains due and unpaid; and the said Christoph A. Stifel, said trustee, has neglected and refused to complete the performance of the duties imposed on him by said deed; and by the provisions of said deed of trust in case default be made in payment of said debt and bonds, or a failure to perform other covenants therein, the said party of the second part, or in case of his death, refusal to act, &c., when authorized to sell, and a sale be desired by the holder of said bonds, then the Sheriff of the county might proceed to sell, &c.; and the Circuit Court of St. Louis County did, on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1872, make an order appointing the Sheriff of St. Louis County trustee to execute said deed of trust in lieu and place of said original trustee, with all the power and authority vested in said original trustee: Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Sheriff of St. Louis County, Missouri, at the request of the legal holder of said bonds, and in pursuance of said trust and the order of said Court, will, on

WEDNESDAY, 29th day of January, 1873,

between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, on the premises herein described, (viz., No. 211, on the north side of Market-st., between 2d and 3d sts., in the City of St. Louis, Mo.,) proceed to sell at public auction or outcry, to the highest bidder for cash, the above described property, to satisfy said bonds and interest, together with the costs of executing this trust.

PHILIP C. TAYLOR,

Sheriff of St. Louis County, Mo., and Trustee.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 31, 1872.

A. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., NO. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 17, at 7½ o'clock, VALUABLE OIL-PAINTINGS by European artists, the private collection of a gentleman, made from the works of German, French, and Belgian painters. Also a collection of CHOICE CHROMOS, and a few fine steel engravings. Now on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Jan. 16, at 12 o'clock, within their store, fresh Messina, Palermo, and Naples oranges and lemons landing ex steam-ship *Dorian*, and can be seen on Pier No. 10 North River. Valencia oranges and Almeria grapes landing. Jamaica oranges.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, JAN. 17, AT 10 A. M., AT the sales-rooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, good parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, bedding, fancy goods, crockery, furs. At 2 P. M., pianos, parlor suites, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NO. 41 JOHN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO., composed of GEORGE A. OLNEY and HOMER GILLIS, was dissolved on the 7th inst., and that HOMER GILLIS is not authorized to contract any debts nor incur any obligations to bind the firm of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. And the debtors of GEO. A. OLNEY & CO. are hereby notified to pay amounts due said firm to the undersigned only, at the former place of business of the firm, No. 41 John-st., New-York City.

GEO. A. OLNEY.

CHANGE OF FIRM NAME.

The undersigned, only members of the firm of H. B. CROMWELL & CO., since the death of HENRY B. CROMWELL, in April, 1864, will, from and after this date, continue their business under the firm name of CLARK & SEAMAN.

JOHN H. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873. SAM'L H. SEAMAN.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF I. R. SHAW & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JAMES SHAY withdrawing from the firm. New-York, Jan. 1, 1873.

I. R. SHAW will continue the business at No. 270 Bowery and at No. 175 Greenwich-st., New-York.

I. R. SHAW,

JAMES SHAY.

DRY GOODS.

WET GOODS! WET GOODS! WET GOODS!

FROM AUCTION.

TABLE DAMASKS,

TABLE CLOTHS,

NAPKINS, DOYLIES,

TOWELS AND CRASHES.

All the above are from the late fire in Franklin-st., and are very slightly injured by water and smoke.

W. K. PEYTON,

NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY.

THE PLACE TO BUY

RUBBERS.

CANTRELL HAS ALL KINDS OF OVERSHOES. No. 241 4th-av.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway.—BRILLIANT display; new arrivals of PARIS and BERLIN styles; Patterns now ready. Patterns fitted to the form; warranted perfect. Cloth Models with each pattern.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZING works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

PERSONAL.

JOHN GEO. WIDMANN, OR WEIDMANN, or his legal representatives, can hear of something to his or their advantage, by applying at No. 36 Beekman-st. He is supposed to have been a resident of New-York City ten or twelve years since. Information relating to him will be thankfully received from any source.

LADIES ARE INVITED TO MEET Miss BRITTAN, from Calcutta, on FRIDAY, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, in the lecture-room of Dr. Rogers' Church, corner 21st-st. and 5th-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JAN. 16, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—BROTHER SAM—Mr. E. Sothern, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Effie Germon.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK.—Mrs. John Wood, Mr. John Brougham.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ATHELEY COURT—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—RICHARD III.—Mr. Edwin Booth, Miss Mary Wells.

BOWERY THEATRE.—TWELVE TEMPTATIONS—Mr. J. S. Studley and Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—ALHAMBRA—Miss Pauline Markham, Miss Hawthorne, Mr. Neil Warner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LSO AND LOTOS—Mr. M. W. Fiske, Mr. Lodingwell, Miss Dean.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA-HOUSE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND BALL in aid of the New-York Infant Asylum.

FORTY-SIXTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—CONCERT—Miss H. L. Foster, Mr. P. Dorrago.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, $3 per annum, postage extra.
The NEW-YORK WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

TERMS, cash in advance.

A very full summary of news and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly edition, and in the Weekly edition there is also published a report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

Very full details of the organization and purposes of the Samana Bay Company will be found in another column. The scheme is by far the most ambitious of its kind in the commercial annals of the United States. The fact that the incorporators are simply adventurous traders cannot be too clearly recognized, as attempts will undoubtedly be made to give their enterprise a political significance which it does not possess. They have simply found what seems to be an advantageous lease in the market, and they have closed with it. The fact of that lease having already formed the subject of negotiation with the United States cannot in the slightest degree affect the position which this Government holds toward its citizens who have taken up the bargain with BAEZ where the Senate dropped it. They must look to the Dominican President for protection against any native pretenders who may dispute their title, and, as they have provided for the settlement by European arbitration of any difficulties arising between themselves and the Dominican Government, there is apparently no possible way in which the transaction can involve this country in diplomatic complications with anybody. The Samana Bay Company enter on the possession of their rich purchase at their own risk, and have doubtless taken all necessary precautions against being molested in making the most of it. They have undoubtedly gained possession of immense veins of coal, possibly of lodes of silver and deposits of precious stones, besides having secured what will almost certainly grow to be one of the chief trading depots of the West Indies. If they find Samana Bay and peninsula a rich mine of wealth, the country to which they belong will naturally participate in their gains, and that is almost all the significance which the enterprise possesses.

Yesterday the complications in the affairs of Louisiana were increased by the election of two United States Senators. The late acting Governor, PINCHBACK, and the late Governor, WARMOTH, are the persons selected by the Kellogg and McEnery Legislatures respectively. The public careers of both are known, and are very bad. PINCHBACK is a colored man, and represents a class of keen, unscrupulous, ambitious leaders of the colored race, who have done much to excite suspicion and apprehension with reference to its political action. WARMOTH is much the worse of the two, for he has more education, experience, and acquired influence, but no more conscience or appreciation of decent public opinion. It will be a humiliating spectacle to see either of them admitted to the Senate of the United States. Meantime, as two Senators were elected to take the place of Mr. KELLOGG resigned, the question of the validity of the respective Legislatures is to come soon before the Senate.

The question of the right of the Government to withhold all the moneys earned by the Pacific railroads in carrying troops, &c., in payment of interest on bonds, instead of one-half thereof, is again an open one. Congress, in 1870, decided that the right should not be pressed; it yesterday repealed the law making that declaration. It now remains to be seen if the claim, when pressed, can be enforced.

Senator BOGGINOR'S Harbor Masters' bill seems to be very carefully drawn. Its chief claim to attention is that it requires the Captain of the Port and the Harbor Masters to hold, at the time of their appointment, certificates of good standing from the Shipmasters' Association. It endeavors, moreover, to guard against abuses by minute provisions regarding fees, &c., and it is framed to throw the burden of the fees, so far as we can judge, on foreign vessels. The bill has the approval of the Ship-owners' Association, and was framed under their direction.

The cable announces that Señor ZORILLA has been informing the Cortes that "no foreign pressure whatever" has been brought to bear upon the Spanish Government in regard to carrying out its emancipation programme. Judging by the opening clause of the bill introduced to effect the freedom of the thirty thousand slaves in Porto Rico, the Spanish Government is immensely impressed with the magnitude of the sacrifice it is about to make. That clause reads as follows:

"In the name of God, and out of respect to reason, to morality, to justice, to public convenience, and the national dignity, the Government, fulfilling the most sacred of their promises and the most philanthropic of their duties, submit to the approbation of the Cortes a project of law for the abolition of slavery in the Province of Porto Rico."

Considering that Porto Rico is ready with the money to indemnify the slave-owners for their enfranchised bondsmen, it would seem that the bill might be passed with a little less flourish and palaver. Doubtless, however, ZORILLA and the Cortes are thinking less of the thirty thousand Porto Rican slaves than of the two hundred and fifty thousand Cuban ones. We wonder how much "pressure" will be required to effect their freedom.

If we can credit the latest dispatches from Japan, that kingdom is moving rapidly in the direction of Western civilization, and bids fair to go a little beyond it in some regards. Not only are railroads and telegraphs projected by native merchants, and Japanese males allowed to omit the shaving of their heads, but actors and wrestlers are given three years' notice to find more "useful and honorable employment." China, on the other hand, is said to have got, in its new Empress, a hater of foreigners, and riots are reported.

A very remarkable meeting was held in Washington yesterday, of which an extended account will be found in our dispatches. It consisted of delegates of the religious societies engaged in the care of the Indians, of the members of the Indian Commission, and of army officers from the border. It will be seen that their testimony concerning the peace policy is concurrent, and it must be regarded as conclusive. Many of the features of the meeting are striking, and the report of it will be read with interest.

What Shall Be Done With the South?

The situation in Louisiana has given rise to a great deal of heated discussion, which a moderate acquaintance with the facts would have made more intelligible as well as more profitable. It seems to be taken for granted that there is something in the condition of that and of several of the Southern States which calls for the direct and immediate intervention of Congress. It is not to be denied that the present aspect of political as well as social and business affairs in the South generally, may be profitably studied by Congress, or that some action by that body may be useful in helping remove the causes which have led to the evils now acknowledged by all. But the notion that the National Government, and the Republican Party as in possession of the National Government, is responsible for everything in that section of the country, and must proceed immediately to devise a method for making it peaceful, pure, and prosperous, is an absurdity.

Take, for instance, the State of Louisiana. No one will question that serious evils exist there which it is very desirable to remove. There is not only the almost inextricable confusion arising out of the recent election, but there is ignorance among the electors, corruption in office, irresponsibility in financial administration, much looseness in the Courts, and a general want of confidence in the ability of the State to preserve the peace, and do justice between man and man. But because the fact of two governments, one recognized by a United States Court and the Federal Executive, is prominent, all other facts are not to be ignored. The same condition of affairs has been approached a number of times in other States, and under our not very simple form of government is likely to be approached and perhaps reached in the future. There is no doubt that the Government of the State of New-York, as apparently determined by the election of 1868—when TWEED made up the returns to suit himself—was as much a usurpation as either of the Louisiana Governments is claimed by its opponents to be now. There is no doubt, either, that had the election of GRANT as against SEYMOUR depended on the electoral vote of this State, there would have been grave danger of a renewal of civil war, whichever way it had been formally decided. Such dangers hover closely around all hotly-contested elections, because as long as the will of the people can only be ascertained and declared by certain machinery of election officers, that machinery is liable to be seized, corrupted or perverted by designing politicians.

This is precisely what has happened in Louisiana, and what every one, on whichever side he may be of the local quarrel, concedes is all that has happened. The Warmoth party allege that Gov. KELLOGG and his friends are the offenders; Gov. KELLOGG and his party are prepared to prove that the offense lies with WARMOTH and his associates. All are agreed as to what the offense is.

This should be borne in mind in considering what the duty of Congress is. One thing is plain, that Congress is bound to do all it can to get a solution from sources within the State Government if that can be done. Another thing is equally plain, that if the difficulty cannot be solved within the State, it is desirable that it shall be settled in a way requiring just as little and just as indirect intervention by the National Government as possible, and in a way to establish no bad precedent for the future. To decide, as Gen. BUTLER desires to do, off hand, that there is no "republican form of government" in Louisiana, and to send down a Congressional Commission to set aside all *de facto* authority and hold a new election, is to use the extremest powers of the Federal Government on very slight occasion. Or to proceed, as Mr. HALE seems to desire, to take into the hands of Congress the task of providing reputable Governments for the South generally, is to do what Congress is utterly unauthorized and unfitted to do. Whatever may be necessary in this particular case, it should be remembered that, within the last four years, there have been removed from the South all the restraints on perfectly independent self-government. The suffrage is free; the right to hold office is substantially free; representation in Congress is practically unconditioned, and every Southern State afflicted with anarchy or corruption has the same means of getting rid of it as are possessed by any Northern State. And it is of the last importance that the Southern States should be compelled to resort to these means of escape from political evils. They are very simple. Public opinion must be aroused by honest discussion, and education must be employed to render the voters fit to form a safe public opinion. This cannot be done in a day, or by any Congressional enactment whatever. But until it is done, nothing that may be invented to take its place will be of any avail. In restoring the South to the status of the loyal States—or rather in establishing that status for it which it never enjoyed before the war—the nation has conferred on it all the powers and responsibilities of free government, and it must learn to meet the difficulties of such government before it can reap the blessings.

The Credit Mobilier and the Senate.

The Credit Mobilier Committee yesterday elicited some statements far more important and far more pertinent than any we have previously had. Hitherto we have been treated to exhibitions of fragments from the very poor memories of various parties as to uninteresting details which only careful study could make intelligible. We have learned, to be sure, that most of the men most severely attacked have had nothing to do with the business. Of anything definite beyond this with reference to any individual—if we except Mr. JAMES BROOKS—there has been no evidence. Yesterday, however, two prominent members of the Credit Mobilier Company, one of them its Vice-President, the other an active original subscriber and one of the Trustees of the Ames contract, testified to the fact that they had given, one of them ten thousand dollars, the other five thousand dollars, to influence the election of United States Senators from Western States. Dr. DURANT gave ten thousand dollars for the election of Mr. HARLAN, of Iowa, a member of the present Senate; Mr. BUSHNELL gave five thousand dollars for the election of Mr. THAYER, of Nebraska, whose term has expired. Dr. DURANT lives in New-York, and Mr. BUSHNELL in New-Haven. The former says he "had a large interest in Iowa;" the latter says THAYER was "a friend of his."

These, we beg to remind Congress, are not charges; they are not insinuations; they are confessions. Can a Senator of the United States have any honest use for five thousand dollars or ten thousand dollars of railroad speculators' money in securing his election? Can he make use of any such amount, or of any other amount, and remain an independent and upright member of that body? Must he not himself feel, and when the facts are known, must not all others feel, that he is tainted, suspected, dishonored? Can the Senate itself ignore such disclosures with self-respect or with safety? Does it not court suspicion, and even contempt, by doing so? And, if this is so, until the indignity put upon it is wiped out by proper measures, does not the country share the injury and the insult?

We do not know what may be the technically proper method to adopt with reference to these statements of DURANT and BUSHNELL, but we are clear that they cannot be passed over in silence. The Senate has for several years suffered a deterioration in the high standard previously sustained. Some of the men sent up from the newly organized and reorganized States have lacked the ability and the recognized force and integrity of character which, on the whole, had previously marked the members of the body. Suspicions have been freely expressed that as its powers had increased, and its share in the patronage of Government had notably grown, its traditional purity has not been strictly maintained. If it allows statements like those of DURANT and BUSHNELL to go unnoticed, it will encourage this view.

Local Taxation on Both Sides of the Atlantic.

Perhaps the most prominent question in British politics at the present moment is that of local taxation. The exhaustive discussion which the question is receiving affords, incidentally, some instructive data by which we may compare the relative expense of local government in the great cities of the Union and those of England. In a speech recently delivered by Mr. RATHBONE, the Member of Parliament for Liverpool, we find some figures which may be studied with profit together with similar statistics in regard to the City of New-York. The people of Liverpool are becoming justly alarmed at the rapidly-growing dimensions of their local burdens. In thirty years the amount raised by parochial tax from the citizens of Liverpool has more than trebled, while the population has fallen a good deal short of being doubled. To put the case more exactly, the increase of local taxes has been represented by two hundred and fifty per cent., while the increase of population has only been about eighty per cent.

From the general point of view, then, Liverpool can hardly claim much superiority over New-York on the score of economical local government. Nor, when we come to analyze details, do we find that the great British seaport has much reason to claim any special advantage over the misgoverned American one. In pursuing the comparison we confine ourselves simply to the administrative expenses of the two Governments. We leave out of sight the proportion of State taxes paid by this City, and we eliminate from both comparisons the interest on the public debt. It may be remarked, in passing, that Liverpool has a debt of twenty millions of dollars, against our ninety-five millions of dollars. As this burden rests on a population just about half that of New-York, and whose ability to pay it is, reckoned *per capita*, not half as great as ours, the local debt of Liverpool represents a burden almost as heavy as that of New-York. The total annual expenditures of the City of Liverpool are five millions of dollars, against our thirty-five millions, and this certainly seems a rather startling disparity. But deduct our proportion of State taxes, which may be set against part of the Imperial taxation paid by the citizens of Liverpool, and deduct the interest charge on our local debt, and the expenses of running the local Government of New-York are reduced to eighteen millions of dollars. Assume that Liverpool pays a million of dollars a year of interest on its debt, and its administrative outlay is reduced to four millions. Still the disparity seems enormous. But double the Liverpool estimate to make up for the relative size of the two cities, and then double it again to make up for the difference of monetary values in favor of the British seaport, and we find that, if governed like Liverpool, the official expenditures of New-York would be only two millions less than existing estimates for the cost of our local Departments—estimates which, it may be remarked, are likely to be reduced, so as to make the difference very much smaller.

That New-York should, in any case, cost more than double to govern than Liverpool needs no demonstration, even taking into account the enormous burden of pauperism to be placed to the credit of the English city. But it may seem hardly just to double this over again, on the ground of fifty cents in gold going further on the other side than a dollar in currency on this. Yet such a statement is unquestionably within the mark. For example, a policeman who would be well paid in Liverpool with $7 75, currency, (thirty shillings,) per week, requires here $25 per week, and a similar disparity could be traced through every department of expenditure, with the single exception of Judiciary salaries. The force of even the latter exception is taken away by the fact that certain Judges who, in New-York, are paid out of local taxes, would, in Liverpool, be paid out of the Imperial Treasury. It is as well to recollect that New-York is still some way off from being either cheaply or efficiently governed. There is some little consolation, however, to be drawn from the fact that cities of greater pretensions to political purity are nearly as badly off.

Latest from Paris.

Paris is unique in many things, and in none is its individuality more conspicuous than the manner in which it refutes Mr. BUCKLE'S well-known theories touching the recurrence and average of crime. In the matter of self-destruction the gay capital sets those theories altogether at defiance. A period of misfortune and sorrow finds half Paris dancing and laughing; an epoch of prosperity and bright hope sets the same volatile people to shooting themselves and stifling each other with charcoal. The true Parisian god seems Paradox; yet if you trust to the fidelity of his wayward worshipers, even here, too, you may be deceived. In one respect only can the drift of events in Paris in general be depended upon, and that is, so far as they admit of the epidemic or contagious character of a particular foible or crime. If a conspicuous person in any field—it may be a Dumas or a Girardin, a Pietri or a Cora Pearl—perpetrates some mad or eccentric act, it may safely be assumed that there will be speedily plenty of other romantic and imaginative Parisians to do the same thing. Sometimes the mania for a special deed breaks out in one class, sometimes in another; but the probabilities of imitation depend mainly on the singularity of the action and the prominence of the individual who sets the example.

Just now, as an instance, the suicide mania is rampant among not precisely the upper, but the more luxurious, and what some would call the "sporting," classes of the French metropolis. A short time ago the famous M. VERRY, one of the most brilliant men on the turf and in fashionable, but rather fast, society, shot himself dead. He had spent all his own money and not a little of somebody else's, was getting somewhat old and "stale," and, on the whole, found himself rather bored. So this magnificent gentleman, who had been, in his day, a kind of cross between PIERCE EGAN'S ideal, Corinthian Tom, and the veritable hero, Count D'ORSAY, finished things up by putting six balls in his breast. Almost instantly after came the episode of young M. DUVAL. Young M. DUVAL is the son of a famous butcher and *restaurateur*, who piled up Napoleons and grew to fame in the Rue Montesquieu. It was the ambition of this aspiring youth to spend the fortune that came to him with lightning rapidity. He called to his aid in this laudable enterprise—by an inspiration little short of genius—the capable lady named above—Mlle. CORA PEARL. At its consummation—naturally enough supposing, no doubt, that her services were no longer required—Mlle. PEARL politely showed M. DUVAL the door; whereupon that misguided and now impecunious young man straightway followed the example of M. VERRY. Happily—or otherwise, as time may show,—he failed to kill himself, and the Government of M. THIERS has packed his fair enslaver out of Paris. But, a day or two later, another youth of fashion likewise appealed to the revolver. This person, whose name, as well as that of M. DUVAL, recalls the hero of the *Dame aux Camelias*, is an M. ARMAND LUCY. He is said to "move in the best circles," but, not satisfied with that, he has tried to quit them and the world together. It appears that on a Saturday evening—a fortnight ago—a young and elegantly dressed girl was seen to go into the Lyons Railway Station, in Paris, and to take a ticket for Marseilles. She then went to the ladies' waiting-room. Directly after, M. LUCY rushed hurriedly into the apartment. She turned from him with a gesture of disdain. He was heard to cry out to her, in a tone of despair, "to give him ear for a few moments only." She refused, and turned to leave him. Instantly, the sharp ring of a pistol-shot was heard, and the unhappy young man fell, weltering in his blood, at the young woman's feet. He still lived at the last accounts, but whether his fair one had become less cruel report gives us no tidings.

These events are sad enough, and reveal a deplorable state of society. Yet, if the mischief ended here, there might be room for consolation. But, according to a Parisian contemporary, every young man who is, or who supposes himself to be, in love, and everybody who bets on races and fears to run behind hand, is now providing himself with a revolver, and preparing, on suitable provocation, to emulate his dazzling predecessors. Thus Fashion, adored by the genuine Parisian in most things else, points the modish way of ending a gambling bout or an intrigue, and the gilded youth of the Boulevards rush madly to obey. Clearly, young Paris is not yet spoiled for frivolous vice and audacious folly by the bitterness of defeat, and the crushing national humiliation that culminated at Sedan.

A Modest Proposal.

Of course, every philanthropist and every friend of civilization takes pleasure in the progress of Japan. We all learned with satisfaction that Japan had abolished the feudal system and had supplied itself with a Parliament, where unlimited eloquence could be manufactured, and where the great principle of "a fair day's wages for a day's vote" could be profitably put in practice. We congratulated the almond-eyed islanders upon the wise conduct of the Mikado, who, instead of leaving the Government in the charge of ministers, as in former years, lately emerged from his retirement, to meddle and mar in truly royal fashion. We felt that when the Japanese purchased European war-steamers and armed their soldiers with American breech-loaders, they would hereafter slay their enemies with the skill and efficiency of Christian nations, and we hailed, as an event of the most promising character, the discarding by eminent Japanese noblemen of the ancient dress of their nation, and their adoption of the glorious trowsers and inspiring stove-pipe hat of civilization.

Nevertheless, there is a point beyond which we should be sorry to see Japanese civilization advance. It is all very well for the Mikado and his people to imitate our admirable customs, but it is hardly tolerable that they should undertake to outstrip us in the path of progress, and impudently attempt to improve upon what we have taught them. And yet this is what we have reason to fear these misguided heathen actually propose to do. Such, at all events, is the design of Mr. MORI, the Japanese Envoy at Washington, who has recently made the cool proposition that we should reform our language in accordance with Japanese ideas of grammar.

In a letter to Prof. WHITNEY, Mr. MORI admits that the Japanese language is altogether unfit for a nation that possesses a Parliament and Custom-houses. Its vocabulary is limited, and such expressions as "the skilled talent of the lobby" could not be translated into Japanese. Wherefore, Mr. MORI has come to the conclusion that Japan must adopt another language, and in common with other Japanese statesmen who have studied the speeches reported in the *Congressional Globe*, he holds that the English language is precisely the thing which Japan needs. On the other hand, he finds English an exasperatingly irregular language, in point of grammar, while he regards with indignation the preposterous manner in which we spell our words. He proposes, therefore, that we modify the English grammar so as to discard all irregular verbs and to secure uniformity in the formation of plurals, and that a phonetic method of spelling should take the place of our present arbitrary and fantastic system. This done, he assures us that Japan will gladly adopt the reformed language, and that, in addition to the respectability which would thus be conferred upon our miserable tongue, we should gain the priceless boon of being able to converse with casual Japanese with perfect ease and freedom.

Now, not only is it doubtful whether Mr. MORI'S request will be acceded to by the millions of the English-speaking race, but it is by no means certain that the Japanese would be satisfied with the reformed language. The writings of Artemus Ward and Petroleum V. Nasby afford us a fair idea of the sort of language which Mr. MORI professes to desire. It may safely be predicted that a revolt of the entire juvenile population of Japan would take place were the pupils in the Japanese schools required to read, write, and speak after such a model. Moreover, the labor of revising the English language is wholly unnecessary when there is an entirely new language waiting for some nation to adopt it. The mellifluous language of "Alwato," recently invented by no less a person than a "Pantarch"—though we are not quite clear as to what a pantarch really is—has not yet been learned by any one but the inventor. Here is the very thing Mr. MORI needs. It is a brand new language, not in the least shop-worn, and susceptible of being expanded to any extent. Will not Japan deign to adopt "Alwato" and leave us in undisturbed possession of this awkward and barbarous tongue of SHAKESPEARE and MILTON?

MINOR TOPICS.

It will be especially gratifying to all who take a friendly interest in the progress of Boston, to learn that its general trade has not greatly suffered through the fire. The annual report of the Secretary of the Board of Trade, recently issued, being the authority for this statement, becomes particularly interesting just now. It shows that before the great calamity which befell the city, last November, Boston was in a most flourishing condition. The last assessment accredited an increase of $70,000,000 in real and personal property during the year. Commerce had increased, imports had well-nigh doubled in value within two years, and there had also been a considerable gain in exports. The single item of corn exportation proves that Boston merchants are imbued with the true principle of go-aheadism. Two years ago, we are assured that the exportation of this article of merchandise was scarcely worthy of notice, and that in 1872, nearly one and a quarter million bushels were shipped on two lines. Altogether, the report is an encouraging one, and is calculated to inspire the principal losers by the fire with renewed confidence.

Two successful escapes, and one attempted escape that very nearly succeeded, have disturbed the keepers of Sing Sing Prison within a week. For some years past Sing Sing has been distinguished for the numerous and desperate efforts that its imprisoned inmates have made to escape. No such record is presented by Auburn Prison, or any of the State Prisons of neighboring States. We have, therefore, good ground for believing that there is something peculiar and unfavorable in the discipline of Sing Sing. Either it is too lax, whereby opportunities for escape are made possible, or it is so severe that the prisoners prefer the imminent risk of death to the misery of a longer residence in the jail. In either case the matter should be looked into. The difficulty of sending a malefactor to prison is so great that the least we can ask is that he be kept there until his term has expired.

EX-GOV. PALMER, in his recent message to the Legislature of Illinois, recommends that a law be passed providing for the erection and maintenance of an asylum for the treatment and cure of drunkenness. He believes prohibition measures cannot be enforced, for the reason that the people of the State have never shown what seemed to him satisfactory evidence of a desire in that direction. "To me," says the Governor, "the theories upon which the laws respecting drunkenness depend are as manifestly absurd as they are oppressive and unjust. If it is a mere habit that inflicts no injury, all the laws that treat it as a crime are unjust, and should be at once repealed." The asylum he suggests, if established, will be conducted upon the principle of the institution which has worked so successfully in our own State for several years past. The experiment is certainly as well worthy of a trial in Illinois as in New-York.

It is possible that the desire to cut down public expenses may be carried too far. For instance, the municipal authorities of Manchester, N. H., although evidently afraid of a visitation of small-pox in an epidemic form, do not seem disposed to incur the expense of house-to-house vaccination. According to the present arrangements, a fee of one dollar is charged for each case. The Manchester *Mirror* thinks that a considerable number of persons would sooner incur the risk than part with a dollar for such a purpose. In large cities, as is pretty well known, the residents of tenement-houses do not feel favorably disposed toward vaccination. Indeed, for that matter, they would prefer to avoid the doctors in general if they could. The poorer classes in small cities like Manchester are certainly not much more friendly to Dr. JENNER'S discovery, and if its benefits cannot be enjoyed without cost, they will not be likely to trouble their heads about it. The small-pox is now more prevalent in New-England than it has been for many years, and the experience of the Boston Health Board proves that in order to cope with it successfully, nothing short of the most vigorous action will be sufficient. The "Selectmen" of Manchester cannot have this fact too quickly impressed upon their minds.

The first number of a monthly journal called *The Animal Kingdom* has just been issued. It is published in this City, and, according to the salutatory of the editor, "designs to embody and substantially reflect all matters of interest in accord with, or pertaining to, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals." In an address "to the public," printed on the editorial page, Mr. HENRY BERGH takes occasion to present a number of good and sufficient reasons why the excellent Society over which he presides should have a special organ. From a careful study of the influence of other publications of a similar kind, both in this country and in England, he thinks that *The Animal Kingdom* will be able to reach "the poorer and younger classes of our population, and have a humanizing and restraining effect." As Mr. BERGH does everything with the best possible intention, we wish much success to this new enterprise for which he stands sponsor.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements and Notes.

The first concert the Vocal Society of New-York will have given this season is to take place at Steinway Hall this evening.... A Marie-Patti concert occurs to-night in Wilkesbarre; Friday the company is to perform in Scranton, and Saturday in Newark.... Miss Neilson acts this week at the Walnut-street Theatre, in Philadelphia. Her debut, Monday, was most successful, and the audience then assembled, as well as that gathered on Tuesday, was so large that the musicians were compelled to occupy the stage during the intermissions.... Mr. P. T. Barnum intends, after all, to build a museum in this City, and he has commenced the reorganization of his wonder department by securing Prof. Faber's talking automaton.... Mr. J. M. Bailey, the celebrated English elocutionist, has been engaged to give readings in the United States by Mr. James Redpath, of Boston. He will be heard, for the first time, at Association Hall, on Jan. 28.

Mr. Field and the Bar Association.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Mr. David Dudley Field, in the course of some remarks in the Bar Association, on Tuesday evening, complained that he had been prevented from saying something he had wished to say at a former meeting by "cat-calls"—whatever those may be.

I should have forgotten the circumstance, were it not that this morning's papers, while no two corresponded in their reports of the meeting, and of Mr. Field's speech, were singularly unanimous in preserving this musical and mysterious word.

Webster—the only lexicographer I have at hand—defines "cat-call" as follows: "A squeaking instrument used in play-houses to condemn plays. (Johnson. Pope.") Now I was present on the occasion referred to by Mr. Field, and not only do I fail to recollect anything resembling in the remotest degree a "cat-call," but I do distinctly remember that Mr. Field was listened to throughout with the most interested attention. He was three or four times, indeed, interrupted by gentlemen rising to points of order; but these points were always very calmly discussed, and in every instance decided in Mr. Field's favor, who was thereupon permitted to proceed.

It is needless for me to add that the Bar Association is composed of lawyers, and of gentlemen. Mr. Field complained, on Tuesday night, that his friends were a minority in that body. He certainly will not improve his condition by insinuations like the above.

A MEMBER.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

BOWLES BROTHERS.

Close of the Preliminary Examination Before the Lord Mayor of London.

From the London Times, Jan. 1.

Yesterday Mr. Robert C. M. Bowles, forty-three years of age, an American, and a member of the banking firm of Messrs. Bowles Brothers & Co., of the Strand, who failed in November last, attended for the fifth time before the Lord Mayor, at the Justice-room of the Mansion-house, to answer the charge of having unlawfully, and in violation of good faith, transferred, pledged, and appropriated to the use and benefit of himself and his partners, certain valuable securities—namely, 200 debentures of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company, belonging to Messrs. Thomas d'Aiguy, *père et fils*, bankers at Naples; three United States bonds of $1,000 each; one Massachusetts bond for £100 sterling, and ten South Lombardo-Venetian General Railway bonds, of the value in all of £978, belonging to Mrs. Maria Gaine, and $20,000 in Virginian bonds, which formed the property of Mr. Robert Gardiner, a retired Commissary-General, all of which had been intrusted to him and his firm, as bankers, for safe custody. The defendant had been admitted to bail in his own recognizances in £4,000, and three sureties in the sum of £2,000, and they duly surrendered at the opening of the Court. The proceedings excited considerable interest.

Mr. George Lewis, Jr., solicitor, conducted the prosecution; Mr. Metcalfe appeared as counsel for the defendant.

The evidence for the prosecution, which has been fully reported in the *Times*, concluded at the last examination, held on the 5th of December.

Yesterday Mr. Lewis applied to the Lord Mayor to commit the defendant for trial upon the charitable charges of misappropriating the securities deposited with him as a banker for safe custody, and also for conspiracy with Charles Bowles, his brother, and with Keith and Sullivan, the managers, to commit acts of fraud.

Mr. Metcalfe, speaking on behalf of the defendant, urged that although much evidence had been adduced that the securities in question had been improperly and criminally dealt with by some of the members of the firm, yet that evidence did not in fact apply to the defendant. It was not because his partner in the firm had dealt criminally with the securities that the rest of the partners were to be involved in the charge, and such a supposition ought not to be entertained for a moment. It had being so, he admitted that in the cases of Mrs. Gaine, Mr. d'Aiguy, and Mr. Gardiner there was abundant evidence that the securities were deposited, and had been most improperly and criminally tampered with, and for those persons no one could help feeling and expressing deep sympathy, but it was still very important that the mind of the Court should not be influenced by that feeling in deciding as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant. There could be no doubt that Charles Bowles was deeply stained with the guilt of the transactions, and there was a paragraph in a morning paper that day to the effect that he had been arrested in the State of Massachusetts. (Mr. Lewis, interposing, said that was merely on civil process.) However that might be, it would have been more satisfactory if he could have been brought, if possible, within the jurisdiction of the Lord Mayor, and called to account for the offence he had undoubtedly committed. Again, the evidence went to show that both Mr. Keith and Mr. Sullivan, the managers of the bank, who had absconded, took an active part in depositing and dealing with the securities, Keith especially being the person who wrote all or most of the letters relative to the pledging of them. Charles Bowles, as had been proved to evidence, conducted the arrangement which resulted in the deposit of the securities by Mr. d'Aiguy. But there was not a vestige of proof in the way of handwriting or otherwise implicating Robert Bowles in that transaction. It was clear there had been guilt in that particular matter, and that it began with Charles Bowles, for it was he who received and executed the securities. He (Mr. Metcalfe) submitted that under the circumstances he was entitled to ask the Lord Mayor to relieve the defendant from the serious position in which he was placed.

The Lord Mayor said the case had now been before him for some time, and from the first he had received his very best consideration. He had that morning before taking his seat on the bench read the evidence from beginning to end, and had since listened attentively to the arguments which Mr. Metcalfe had addressed to him. Desiring to give all those arguments their due weight, he could nevertheless arrive at no other conclusion than that the defendant Robert Bowles was one of the partners of the bank, and, as such, was sufficiently conversant with his dealings and affairs as to justify him in sending the case for trial, it being really one which should be investigated by a jury. In the meantime he should admit the defendant to bail in the same amounts as before, namely, £8,000 in all.

Mr. Oke, the chief clerk, told the defendant, at the request of the Lord Mayor, that he would be charged with having, between the 1st of January and the 1st of November last, in the City of London, he having been intrusted by Alfonzo Thomas d'Aiguy and others, jointly with three other persons, as bankers, with certain valuable securities—namely, 200 debentures of the Lombardo-Venetian Railway Company for the payment of various sums, amounting together to £3,200, for safe custody, without pay and authority to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge the same—unlawfully, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the object and purpose for which the debentures were so intrusted to him, pledged and converted them to his own use. He would also be charged, with others, with unlawfully pledging and converting to his and their use other securities of the value together of £1,622, which had been intrusted to them for safe custody, and with conspiring with Charles Bowles, Keith, and Sullivan to commit those offences.

The defendant, replying to the usual question from the Bench, said he was not guilty.

The Lord Mayor then formally committed the defendant to take his trial at the Central Criminal Court, but, in the interval, admitted him to bail in his own recognizances in £2,000, one surety in £1,000, and two sureties in £1,000 each.

New Church of the Passionist Fathers at West Hoboken.

The new Church edifice of the Passionist Fathers, at West Hoboken, is completed, with the exception of the towers, which will be finished in the Spring. The building is in the form of a cross, 80 by 100, and has three naves and five chapels. The ceiling is of great height and the dome 90. There are five altars, the marbles of which were imported from Rome. The walls are four feet thick at the base, and are built of blue stone, the trimmings being of Newark brown stone. The cost thus far is $100,000, of which two-thirds is paid. The interior decorations will cost $30,000 more, and will include two fine paintings, one of the Twelve Apostles, and the other of the Four Evangelists.

SAN DOMINGO.

Purchase of Samana Bay and Peninsula by an American Joint Stock Company for $20,000,000.

Ever since President Grant first indorsed the project of annexing the Island of San Domingo by purchase or treaty, and the commencement of the movement to that end, the fact that Samana Bay and Peninsula was valuable commercial property has been fully believed amongst men of capital and experience. It was felt by them to be a serious loss to the United States when Congress decided adversely to the proposed treaty, and when it was found that European nations were entering into negotiations for the coveted territory, several American financiers determined to enter the field as private individuals and for speculative purposes.

It will be remembered that Germany recently entered into negotiations with President Baez for the possession of Samana Bay and Peninsula, but as the United States seemed to be a more natural protector and ally of San Domingo, offers from that quarter were disregarded by the President, until it should be determined what course our Government would finally pursue. The Dominican Government, soon after the receipt of the same offer, communicated with Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, of New-York, asking whether he could not do something in the way of inducing capitalists to invest in the enterprise, thus securing to the United States, in an indirect way, whatever advantages would have accrued to it had the original treaty of 1869 gone into effect. Mr. Hazard brought the matter to the notice of several prominent business men and capitalists, and the result was that a joint stock company was formed, with a capital of $20,000,000, for the purpose of purchasing Samana Bay and Peninsula. Several meetings were held, and it was finally resolved that a Commission should be sent to San Domingo with full power to negotiate for the purchase of the desired property.

The following are the officers and directors of the company:

Alden B. Stockwell, President.
Paul N. Spofford, Vice-President.
Henry Clews, Treasurer.
Frederick Schuchardt.
George W. Pullman.
C. K. Garrison.
Oliver Ames.
Samuel G. Howe, Resident Director.
J. Warren Fabens, Resident Governor.
William G. Fargo.
S. L. M. Barlow.
R. R. Hazard, Secretary.

The steamer Tybee was chartered, and on the 15th of December she started for San Domingo with the Commissioners on board. They were T. Scott Stewart, Samuel Samuels, and C. W. Harrison. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars in gold was also taken for the first installment of the purchase money. The instructions issued to the Commissioners by the officers of the Company were to hold a convention with President Baez and other prominent members of the Dominican Government, make the stated propositions of purchase, and if they were accepted, to pay the money, have the necessary papers executed, and, after embarking on the Tybee, steam to the nearest port where cable communication with New-York exists, and telegraph the result. This was done, and yesterday a telegram was received from the Commissioners stating that the purchase had been consummated, the money paid, and that the bargain went into effect on the 1st of January. The powers extended to the Company by the terms of purchase are the same as those in the treaty submitted to the United States Government, for approval, in 1869.

It appears that by decree of the Dominican Republic, the Samana Bay Company has perpetual possession of the Peninsula and Bay of Samana. The capital of the Company is $20,000,000. The business will be conducted by a Board of Directors, who may be citizens of San Domingo or the United States, at the discretion of the stockholders.

The Company may purchase and own property of every description, real and personal, on the Island of San Domingo or elsewhere, and have power to sell the same. The Company may issue bonds to any extent. Is will have power to establish steam-ship lines for trade to all parts of the world.

It is also decreed that all the rights and privileges, and immunities of every kind, which, by the treaty with the United States known as "The Convention for the Lease of the Bay and Peninsula of Samana," dated Nov. 29, 1869, was ceded to the United States of America, is transferred by convention to this new Company, in perpetuity, with all its public lands, the waters of Samana Bay, and the islands and reefs therein; and full power is given to sell and dispose of the same. The Company have exclusive right to construct wharves, and to collect for their own use all port dues, wharfage duties, import or export, direct taxes and assessments upon real estate, &c. All residents, emigrants, or visitors under protection of the Company, on any part of the island, are exempt from military or civil duty to the Dominican Government.

The Company will have to provide its own police forces and tribunals. It may build, purchase or charter any vessels; may sail under its own flag, or any flag it may select or have authority to sail under. These vessels may be officered and manned by men of any nationality. No grants of any description are hereafter to be given to any other persons whatsoever. The Company may establish a bank of emission, deposit, and discount, with branches anywhere in the world. It may construct wagon roads, telegraph lines, slack-water canals, anywhere in San Domingo, with land grants accruing thereto. Any misunderstanding between the Dominican Government and the Samana Company shall be referred to a European Power for arbitration.

The dispatch received yesterday by the Company states that the steamer Tybee has arrived safely at Puerto Plata; that the negotiations have been satisfactorily completed, and that the party will probably arrive in New-York tomorrow or next day. At the various up-town places of resort last night the scheme was extensively canvassed, and it was the universal opinion that the Company had rendered a valuable service to the country by the purchase of Samana, and that ultimately the entire island would be annexed to the United States.

Statement of Mr. Spofford.

A representative of the Times last night called upon Mr. P. N. Spofford, the Vice-President of the Company, and obtained the following information respecting the prospects of the Company, and the probable effect of the purchase of Samana upon the commerce of the United States. Mr. Spofford has evidently been the principal mover in the enterprise, and, while unwilling to furnish information as to the immediate movements of the Company, yet readily and kindly furnished the Times with the following interesting facts:

The Peninsula of Samana, the portion of the island purchased, is the north-eastern extremity of San Domingo, and contains two excellent ports, Puerto Plata and Samana, of which Samana is the principal. Puerto Plata is on the northern coast of this Peninsula, while Samana is situated in the Bay of Samana, which runs in some thirty miles from the sea, and forms a magnificent harbor, in which steamers and vessels of the largest description can ride in perfect safety. The climate, for the tropics, is a singularly salubrious one, and is entirely free from malaria of any kind, as is, indeed, the whole of the island, with the exception of Hayti, which is the extreme western portion. From the peninsula, west to Hayti, runs a magnificent range of mountains, terminating in another peninsula from north to south, and a third range of mountains runs parallel to the first, but much farther south than Samana. Many of the mountain peaks on the island rise to a height of 10,000 feet, and the country in the immediate neighborhood of these mountains has already been found to be extensively stocked with gold and other valuable minerals. A number of years ago the largest lump of gold ever discovered was dug out at the base of one of these mountains, and though of late years San Domingo has not been celebrated as a gold-field, still this may be attributed to the lack of enterprise of the inhabitants rather than to the scarcity of the material. The principal products of the island are, at present, coffee and sugar, and in this trade the Peninsula of Samana forms the centre, and as hitherto the value of these productions has been very great, it is not unreasonable to assume that, with the impetus which will now be given to the trade, it will materially increase. The population of the entire island is not more than 120,000, and consists of Spaniards, creoles, negroes, and a few French and Americans. Samana is a portion of the Dominican Republic, which governs three-fourths of the entire island and about four-fifths of the population. No slavery is found in any portion of the Republic, and the President, Gen. Baez, Mr. Spofford says, is a cultivated and intelligent gentleman. Mr. Spofford has personally conducted a large amount of correspondence with Gen. Baez and his agents, and speaks in high terms both of their honorable and straightforward manner of transacting business as well as of their culture and refinement. The purchase of Samana is intended to be but the precursor of the ultimate absorption of the entire territory known as the Dominican Republic, and, in Mr. Spofford's opinion, will be of vast service commercially to the trading community of the country, and politically to the whole of the United States. For many years considerable commercial connection has existed between New-York and San Domingo. Many New-York merchants hold landed property in Samana, while certain corporations have received valuable privileges from the Dominican Government, and it was with the idea of uniting these various interests that the present Company was organized. As has already been stated, the agricultural products are of considerable value, and as it has been found that many valuable woods, such as mahogany and lignum vitæ, grow in the island in great profusion, particular attention will now be directed to this branch of trade. Politically speaking, the possession of the island of San Domingo, which is a natural sequence of the present enterprise, will be of great importance to the United States. The island is in the most favored position of any in the Caribbean Sea, and is, indeed, the key to the islands of the West Indies. Upon Gen. Grant's proposed purchase of the island in 1869, Mr. Spofford had much to say, and considered the project to be one deserving of great praise. He considered that, comparing San Domingo, acre for acre, with the island of Cuba, it is vastly superior, both in its minerals and its agriculture. Many persons have been heard to say that the purchase of Cuba for $100,000,000 would be a cheap bargain to the United States, and he (Mr. Spofford) thinks that the purchase of San Domingo for $50,000,000 would certainly be a superior speculation, and yet when it could have been bought for $1,500,000, the project met with general condemnation, chiefly on the ground that the existing debt of the island, $1,500,000, would be found upon investigation to be very much greater. Mr. Spofford states that he has obtained the most reliable information upon this point, and is assured that the debt on San Domingo would be found to be somewhat less than was then stated, and the revenue arising from the proper government of the island would in a short time have entirely paid off the debt without any disbursement on that account whatever. The passage to Samana occupies from five to seven days, and the approach to the harbor, unlike that to Cuba and the other West Indian Islands, is a remarkable easy one. As to the harmony with which the Government of Samana will be conducted, Mr. Spofford thinks there is no occasion for uneasiness on that point, the Dominican Republic having hitherto shown the greatest desire for friendly relations with the United States, as well as a most profound respect and admiration for the business character of the American people. Further than this, the latest advices received from there show the native merchants and business men of the entire Republic looking forward with the most eager and joyful anticipations of their certain prosperity when taken under the protection and patronage of American enterprise and industry.

Statement of Mr. Clews.

A reporter of the Times called upon Mr. Henry Clews, the Treasurer of the Samana Bay Company, and one of the most prominent movers in the enterprise. Mr. Clews said: The acquisition of Samana Bay and the Island of San Domingo is an object of the utmost importance to the United States. Since the project of purchase by the Government fell through in 1869, there have been numerous plans proposed by which the Island might be brought under the control of the Government in an indirect way. None of them seemed feasible until a communication of President Baez, in reference to the matter, a few months ago, furnished the details of a scheme by which the United States might derive all the benefits which it would have possessed under the treaty, but which called upon private capital to come to the front. Acting upon the suggestions of President Baez, and the inducements held out by him, we formed a company and vigorously prosecuted the matter to a successful issue. We have the property purchased, and in our hands. Stock will be issued by the Company, the proceeds of which will be used for the development of the resources of the Island in every way. Railroads will be built, telegraph lines constructed, buildings erected, private enterprise will be fostered, a bank will be established with ample resources, steamers from New-York will call there regularly, probably a branch of the Pacific Mail, of which the President of the Samana Bay Company is the leading spirit. Whatever can be done to make the enterprise a success will be set about at once.

Statement of Commodore Garrison.

Commodore C. K. Garrison, one of the Directors, when visited, was somewhat averse to conversing upon the subject, not wishing to appear as the spokesman of the Company. He believes that the island can be improved and thoroughly Americanized in the course of time. He thought that the island was too valuable to this country to fall into foreign hands. It was necessary to us on account of its importance from a national point of view. Samana Bay is, as has so often been urged, a great strategic point in the West Indies. It is the best and most extensive harbor in the Caribbean Sea, and great commercial advantages will also result from its acquisition by Americans. The Company, Commodore Garrison said, would establish a good Government and make the island in every way attractive to emigrants. The success of the Company's negotiation he thought of inestimable value to the nation. If he never gets the return of a penny for his investment in the scheme, he said, he will be satisfied in having aided to place the island under the rule of Americans. The $20,000,000 purchase goes to President Baez's Government, to pay off its debt. New-York merchants were first approached by the Dominican Government, which wished to negotiate a loan to pay its debt. Merchants did not feel safe in making a venture at the time. The United States took the matter in hand, and its result is well known. After the failure of the Government to carry out the scheme, the fifteen merchants of New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, who compose the Company, accepted the security offered by the Dominican Convention, and cheerfully venture their capital. Commodore Garrison recalled the fact that ex-Gov. Seward was an advocate of the annexation of the island to the United States, and pointed to the character of the gentlemen composing the Company embarked in the present enterprise as a compliment to the judgment of Gen. Grant and others who had favored the idea.

Mr. Hazard's Statement.

Mr. Rowland R. Hazard, Secretary of the Company, said, last evening, that he began the negotiations for the scheme about three months ago. All that was done at that time were preliminary steps in the accomplishment of the enterprise. He saw the gentlemen who now form the Company, and conversed with them upon the subject. Mr. Thos. Scott, of Philadelphia; Dr. Howe, of Boston, and Mr. Oliver Ames, of this City, were the first persons he visited. They entered enthusiastically into the scheme, as did the dozen other gentlemen who have associated themselves with them. Many merchants afterward wished to take shares, but there were none to dispose of as they were limited. Mr. Hazard said that one of the theories of the Company is, that whichever way the Cuban rebellion may terminate it will result in the destruction of the island for many years to come. The Spaniards will burn and destroy everything before they quit the country, should they be forced to do so. Cuban merchants will naturally be attracted to San Domingo at once, on the establishment of a good and stable government there. A large Cuban firm has already made preparations to remove its business there. [illegible] is a better coffee and sugar country than [illegible] and her vast forests of logwood, mahogany, and satin-wood, gold mines out of which the Spaniards 300 years ago worked $20,000,000 of gold, mines of copper and mountains of pure basalt which shine like snow in the sunlight. With all these great resources, San Domingo has no appreciable population to develop them. Emigration is expected to the island from New-England and other parts of the country, and the skilled colored laborers are to receive every inducement to make it their home. One of the chief recommendations of the scheme is believed by the Company to be the sparse population of the country. It is only 120,000, and President Grant in his Message said that the investigations of the Government Commission sent there had satisfied him that it was capable of supporting 10,000,000 of people in luxury. The Company anticipate that Samana Bay will be the great metropolis of the tropics. It has an almost unparalleled harbor, and the largest ships can float at ease in its waters. It is now a United States naval station, and a large dry dock is shortly to be built by the Government. Samana will be made a free city, without import or export duties. This, it is believed, will attract the exchange business of the whole island system of the Caribbean Sea and Spanish main. The Company's ships, with Samana Bay as the great centre, will exchange the productions of the tropics for the manufactures of Europe and America free of duty. The Company have now only one steamer, the Tybee, which has been purchased from the Spoffords; but it is understood that it will soon construct several large and first-class iron steam-ships, and it is thought that the Pacific Mail and Brazilian and New-York Steam-ship Companies will make Samana Bay a coaling station and depot. A veteran expressman interested in the Company will also probably organize an express company from Samana to all American and island ports. Thus do the inaugurators of this scheme expect to build up, not only a flourishing city, but a State with a government modeled after the best forms, and administered for the benefit of all who choose it as a place of residence. The governmental idea will be republican. Some portions of its plan have already been fully decided upon. That portion for charities, correction, and education is after the model of the plan adopted in Massachusetts. The whole of this department will be placed in charge of Dr. Samuel B. Howe, of Boston, who, with his wife, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, will reside permanently in San Domingo. Mr. J. Warren Fabens, formerly Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to San Domingo, has been appointed Governor of Samana, and is now at his post. Among the projected improvements in Samana is a large hotel which is to be built and furnished with all modern improvements. The Company have, in San Domingo, four-fifths of the island of which it forms a part in its possession. The other fifth is under the dominion of the negro Government of Hayti. The latter Government has a dense population of about 500,000. Its bad climate and the ignorant and savage nature of the Haytians are well known to our people. The Company do not expect any trouble with Hayti, and do not intend to absorb it, as has been alleged. There is no idea entertained of forming a black republic. The Company will be forced, it is believed, to borrow more than the purchase agreed upon—$20,000, to work out its plan to full success. No stock will go on the market, it is thought, however, as it is considered too valuable by the holders. The men who compose the Company, Mr. Hazard is of the opinion, are so eminent for financial and intellectual abilities that they cannot fail to make a good government.

Mr. Barlow's Statement.

Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, one of the Directors who was visited, said that he had been informed in the afternoon that the steamer Tybee had been heard from, and had brought good news. He was pressed for time, and could only say that he had indorsed the Company's scheme, with a belief that it was a grand one, and most feasible. It was the intention, he said, to make Samana Bay a free port, and entrepot for the distribution of the importations and exportations of the West Indies, under the idea that it is a more convenient and better point for this purpose than St. Thomas or Jamaica. By the consummation of this private enterprise, the people of the United States can derive all the advantages and profits promised by the annexation scheme, without any of the costs or responsibilities which would be borne by the General Government. Mr. Barlow stated that more than $150,000 had been sent to San Domingo.

SHOE AND LEATHER TRADE.

The New-England Shoe and Leather Association Statistics of the Trade.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 15.—The New-England Shoe and Leather Association today re-elected John Cummings President, and, substantially, the old Board of officers. The report of the Secretary, Edward P. Bond, was very interesting. He says, "the total receipts of hides have fallen off in the United States about ten per cent., although the sales in Boston have equaled those of last year, and the prices which were reduced for a time, after the repeal of the duty on hides in the Summer, have reached the point at which they stood at the opening of the year. The receipts of leather of all kinds in Boston have not equaled those of 1871, owing to the fact that shipments from the tanneries direct to the shoe factories have become more frequent. The prices of sole leather fell during the early part of the year, but the great fire fully restored last Winter's prices. The prices of upper leather of all kinds have been well maintained, and have advanced since the fire beyond last year's rates. The sales of boots and shoes during the first half of the year were largely in excess of those of any previous season. Six hundred and twenty-three thousand cases were shipped from Boston to the South and West between Jan. 1 and July 1, and the shipment from neighboring towns was in the same ratio, but during the last six months there was a marked falling off. The entire product for the year is estimated at 1,650,000 cases, containing 72,930,000 pairs, valued at $115,500,000. By the great fire of Nov. 9 the shoe and leather trade were almost without exception burned out. The world has never known such a concentration of a single branch of industry at one business centre as that of the shoe and leather trade in Boston, and never has a single disaster caused such general depression. In six hours 563 firms, including 199 in the hide and leather business, 290 in the boot and shoe business, and 74 in the findings and other dependent branches, were made homeless. Many of the leather houses had heavy stocks of goods, but those of the boot and shoe trades were comparatively light. Their losses may be estimated as follows: Hides, $350,000; sole leather, $1,250,000; upper leather, (including splits, &c.,) $1,750,000; calf skins, $1,000,000; sheep skins and linings, $1,000,000; morocco and goat skins, $600,000; boots and shoes, $4,500,000; findings, machinery, &c., $800,000. The trade has stood up firmly. A few jobbers have been unable to meet their payments at maturity. Some extensions have been granted, and some dividends accepted. The number of failures has been quite small, and two months' experience has shown all the embarrassments of the situation. The trade is now quite ready to enter upon the new year's work." The Secretary says the trade will undoubtedly settle together again on the old sites, the feeling of unity having been strengthened by the fire. He urges the construction of a union freight depot in connection with the Union Freight Railway, so that arrangements can be made by which merchants can receive their heavy freight from the cars at or within their own doors, and can ship to their customers and factories in the same way.

Jay Gould and the Chicago and North-Western Railroad.

A reporter of the Times called upon Jay Gould, last evening, to ascertain the truth of the report, received by telegraph from Chicago, that he has an agent at Springfield, Ill., engaged in influencing legislation, so as to obtain immediate control of the Chicago and North-western Railroad. Mr. Gould stated that the report was wholly untrue; that he, with others, owns a majority of the stock, but if immediate occupation was desired it would probably be secured by a compromise with the parties in possession.

Works of Art.

Mrs. de H. Hazard, who has been perfecting her studies in Europe for some years past, has recently arrived in New-York, and will shortly open a studio at No. 50 Union-square, corner of Seventeenth-street. The works of art prepared by Mrs. de Hazard in Europe, comprising a number of groups, figures, medallions, busts, &c., have just been landed, and will, in a few days, be on exhibition at her studio.

FUNERAL OF NAPOLEON.

The Ceremonies at Chiselhurst Yesterday—Thirty Thousand Persons Present—Services in Continental Cities.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The funeral of the ex-Emperor of the French took place this morning. Although 10 o'clock was the hour designated for the procession to move, it was thirty minutes after that time when the hearse which was to convey the remains to the chapel drew up in front of the grand entrance of the mansion. A deputation of Paris workmen, who were to walk at the head of the procession, arrived at the same time. They wore immortelles in their coats, and carried wreaths of yellow flowers in their hands. On both sides of the hearse were the Imperial arms surmounted by the letter N.

All the carriages and pedestrians were drawn up three abreast across the roadway, and in that order proceeded to the chapel.

The funeral procession started at 11 o'clock, and moved in the following order:

A man bearing the tricolor, borne on an ash stick cut at the last moment before the cortege moved; the deputation of working men from Paris, with uncovered heads, bearing their wreaths; the chaplain of the family, bearing aloft a golden crucifix; the hearse, drawn by eight horses, driven by postillions, and the mourners, who numbered 800 in all, and including the Prince Imperial, who went uncovered; Prince Jerome Napoleon, Prince Joachim, Prince Achille, M. Rouher, and many distinguished Imperialists, English noblemen, Parisian priests, and others.

The Prince Imperial was very pale, and exhibited traces of the anguish he has undergone. The Empress Eugenie was too ill to attend the funeral.

The coffin was covered with immortelles and violets.

There was no funeral sermon at the chapel. The Bishop of Southwark sang a requiem mass over the remains. He was assisted by Father Goddard, the spiritual adviser of the late ex-Emperor, and all the priests who were chaplains at the Tuileries during the reign of Napoleon. Mr. Lutz, the organist at St. George's Cathedral, London, was present at the chapel with his choir, and conducted the musical portion of the services.

The remains were deposited in the sacristy, which has been formed into a mortuary chapel, until the removal of the body to France for final interment.

One of the persons who came from France to attend the funeral of Napoleon, brought with him some soil dug from the garden of the Tuileries, which he strewed over the coffin after it was deposited in the sacristy.

The procession was very long, and the hearse was at the chapel before the end of the cortege had left the family mansion. One thousand Metropolitan policemen lined the roadway leading to the chapel. Flags were displayed at half mast and bells tolled.

The Prince Imperial and Prince Napoleon returned from the chapel in one carriage. They were cheered by the crowds through which they passed.

At least 30,000 people gathered to witness the funeral procession.

Queen Victoria was represented on the mournful occasion by Right Hon. the Viscount Sydney, Lord Chamberlain of Her Majesty's Household.

The Sheriffs of London have united with the Town Council of Edinburgh and the Vestry of Richmond in resolutions of condolence with the Empress Eugenie.

Many French spies were present at Chiselhurst this morning while the funeral services were taking place.

More than 25,000 persons, including Prince Christian, the Prince of Wales, and Prince Teck, visited the residence of the ex-Emperor's family to look at the body of the late Emperor Napoleon while lying in state. Notwithstanding the pressure of the immense crowd, there were but few accidents, and these were of a slight character.

ROME, Jan. 15.—Funeral services for the late ex-Emperor Napoleon were held in this city today. Cardinal Bonaparte, who was unable to go to Chiselhurst, was present.

MILAN, Jan. 15.—The obsequies of the late ex-Emperor of France were celebrated in this city today, and were participated in by immense crowds of people. The Mayor and Prefect and the troops stationed in the city also took part in the ceremonies.

BUCHAREST, Jan. 15.—Funeral services for Napoleon were held in all the churches throughout the country today. The Roumanian Court will go into mourning for the late ex-Emperor.

THE TERRIBLE STORM.

Men, Women, and Children Frozen to Death in Minnesota.

From the special telegrams of the Minneapolis *Tribune*, we take the following brief accounts illustrative of the fatal results, in Minnesota, of the terrible storms of last week:

LITCHFIELD, Jan. 10.—Two farmers named Pat. Condon and Flynn, the latter known as "Wild Mick," left this place Tuesday on their way homeward. Up to last night nothing had been seen or heard from them. This morning a general search was instituted and both the missing men found lying in the snow-drifts, only three miles from town. Condon was quite dead, but Flynn, who was more covered with snow, was yet alive, but so badly frozen that he will lose both arms. The great storm here has been unprecedented.

WILLMAR, Jan. 10.—A party consisting of Charles, John, and Steven O'Neil, and Thomas and Michael Holden, each with two-horse teams, on their road to Willmar, with wheat, when within about ten miles of their destination were overtaken by the terrible storm of Tuesday, and were found, by John Maper today in the following condition: John and Stephen O'Neil and Thomas Holden were found in their sleighs frozen to death, and Charles in a dying state. Their team was also dead. Mr. Maper brought Charles to Willmar. He had laid, partly covered up by the snow, for forty-eight hours. His arms and legs were frozen, and if he lives at all, they will all have to be amputated. A farmer reports that he passed five ox-teams dead—frozen. Hourly news is brought in of frozen teams being found, and the supposition is that the owners shared the same fate. The storm commenced without warning, and continued for sixty hours. Mr. Earsley, father of A. C. Earsley, station-agent at Hermann, left the depot for the tank-house, a short distance, and was found, frozen to death, by his son. Undoubtedly, hundreds have met with the same fate.

KIRKHOVEN, Jan. 10.—There were several farmers in town before the storm commenced. Several of them left with their teams just before the storm commenced, and very few have been heard from. A gentleman by the name of O. E. Soland keeps a store in this place. His wife was in town before the storm commenced, and had just left in company with her sister-in-law and two farmers and a boy of fourteen years. Nothing was heard from them till today, when the wagon was discovered, with the women and boy. Mrs. Soland and the boy were frozen to death when found; the other woman was alive, though in a critical condition. When the storm came on they lost their way, and drove till they came to a fence, when the men got out and succeeded in finding a house, but were too far gone when they reached it to give any account of their friends.

The Pacific Railroad Unobstructed.

OMAHA, Nebraska, Jan. 15.—The horse distemper made its appearance, yesterday, as far west as Rawlins, in Wyoming Territory, causing very serious inconvenience to persons living remotely from the line of the railroad. A light rain, which froze as it fell on the ground, has made the streets of Omaha nearly impassable to-night. Messages by telegraph are continually received here inquiring as to the condition of the Pacific Railroad. There has been no interruption to travel from storms thus far this Winter, and the road is now open, and the trains running on regular time.

A Baltimore Bank Swindled.

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 15.—Cooper, Reese & Co., bankers, of this city, were swindled to the amount of $4,900, on Saturday last, by the payment of a bogus draft for that amount, purporting to be drawn by Gibson, Casanova & Co., bankers, of New-York, and payable to the order of R. S. Knox. The Baltimore firm had received a telegram the same day, bearing the name of the New-York firm, advising them of the draft and stating the amount, and the draft was paid on presentation. The fraud was successful, owing to the fact that the same party had, a short time previously, presented two genuine drafts from the same firm in New-York, of each of which they advised the Baltimore firm by telegraph. Knox is described as of gentlemanly appearance, and thirty-five or forty, and wearing English side whiskers.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

The Central Pacific Railroad—Another Terminus Proposed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—At a largely-attended special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, this afternoon, ex-Mayor Selby offered a series of resolutions relative to the proposed cession of part of Goat Island, and the relations of the city with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The first resolution protested earnestly against the cession of part of Goat Island to the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, or any other railroad company, for the reasons that the island is indispensable to the defense of the city; that the building of a pier three miles long, from the Oakland shore to the island, would obstruct the channel, destroy the advantage ground of the harbor, and, in all probability, shoal the bar outside the Golden Gate. It also expresses the belief that the city will afford ample facilities to bring ships and cars together in Mission Bay.

The second resolution, reviewed substantially the terms of agreement made last Fall between Stanford and a Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, by which the Central Pacific Railroad Company were to abandon the Goat Island bill now pending in the United States Senate, and make their permanent terminus at Mission Bay, in consideration of a city subsidy of $2,500,000, and the surrender to said Company of certain reserved streets and market-places. This resolution recommended the Municipal authorities to carry out the terms of that agreement.

A division of the question being demanded, the first resolution was unanimously adopted. A motion was then made to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the second resolution, and after a sharp debate the motion to postpone prevailed—yeas 28, nays 21.

Murderer Convicted—The Diamond Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Jan. 14.—The jury in the case of Charles A. Russell, tried for the murder of Joseph Crotty in August last, in this city, this evening returned a verdict of murder in the first degree. The prisoner was unmoved when the verdict was rendered, and left the Court-room smoking a cigar.

In the Municipal Court today, Alexander Campbell, counsel for Arnold and Slack, of the diamond field fame, demanded to see the indictment against them. The Judge refused to comply, but said he would consider the matter further.

Hong Quong, a Chinaman, and Hong Chung, his lover, agreed to commit suicide at the same time. A quantity of arsenic was procured and divided between them, each taking a dose. Hong Quong died, but the physicians saved Hong Chung's life.

The project of the Odd-Fellows to build a college at Napa was abandoned today. Ten thousand dollars had been subscribed by various lodges, which will be returned to them.

More Indian depredations are reported in Southern Oregon. There has been no battle yet between the troops and Capt. Jack's garrison.

FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.

From Le Follet.

There is no particular novelty to chronicle this month as to color or material. The sensible and lady-like fashion of wearing dark colors and quiet, unobtrusive toilets out-of-doors is universally adopted by all ladies with any pretension to elegance and correctness of taste. The grande recherché in these toilets consists in a minute attention to details, only seen and appreciated by the initiées.

Of the different toilets worn in the course of the day, the morning dress, of course, comes first. This, if the wearer does not go out, is worn till luncheon time; even after, if not made too decidedly a robe de chambre. The materials are generally cachemire, poplin, or even satin or silk. The colors are generally very light—or, if dark, of decided shades—the couleurs fanées, so much in vogue, not being used at all for this purpose. They are made with trained skirt, and partially fit the figure, the "Princesse" form being the favorite. It is much more dressy, and at the same time more becoming to the figure, than the quite loose style.

These dresses are handsomely trimmed with lace or fur, or braided; some are edged with swan's-down. This has a very pretty and warm effect. The skirts are generally left open a little way up the front, so as to show a handsome petticoat. There are generally tight sleeves under the large open ones. Elegant lace and muslin caps, with colored ribbons or velvet, are worn with these dresses.

The morning outdoor or luncheon dress is made ras-terre. The skirt has one plain breadth in front, sloped at each side, one gore at each side, and one or two plain breadths at the back. These skirts are never more than three yards and a half or three-quarters around. They are trimmed with flounce, ruches, plaitings, or flat trimmings of velvets, and accompanied by a tunic and bodice, or a polonaise. For outdoor wear a mantle or pelerine of some kind, generally of the same material, is worn. These costumes are made in serge, all kinds of cords and woolen materials, cloth, and velveteen. Some are very handsomely braided with fine braid and cords; others trimmed with a wide military braid, with small designs in narrow braid at each side. This is the newest and most elegant style. The sleeves are either coat shaped or quite tight; if the latter, they sometimes have a row of buttons or little bows up the seam to the elbow. To many ladies a tight sleeve is unbecoming. In this case, one deep puff, or two or three narrower ones, reaching to the elbow, make a very becoming trimming.

The afternoon dresses, whether for home receptions or visiting toilets, are generally of richer materials. Thick silks, of these poult-de-soi, have quite superseded failles: satins, rich poplins, moires, velvets, brocades, and good velveteens. The colors may be more brilliant, too, than for walking toilets. The skirts are à traine, the width being, of course, according to the length. For instance, a skirt training only a quarter of a yard would be four yards and a half wide; while, if the skirt is over half a yard on the ground, it should be more than five yards round. The whole set of a skirt depends on this strictness of proportion. Whatever length or purpose the skirt may be intended for, it is always only gored at the three front breadths, and the fullness thrown back. The tunics of these dresses are generally bouffantes and raised en pouff; many hang quite straight at the lower edge. The bodices are à basque or à ceinture; in fact, even when a ceinture is worn there is generally some kind of a basque at the back of the waist. No lady with a long or large waist should adopt this style.

The bodices are generally a little open, with plastron or chemisette; the sleeves coat-shape, or if open, not by any means large. Pipings or linings of a different color or shade are much worn; lace, fur, handsome fringe, passementerie, moss trimming, velvet, faille or moire ribbons, and curled feathers are also adopted to ornament these toilets. If any extra covering is required, a handsome velvet polonaise or "Dolman" jacket form the most elegant addition.

The bonnets now worn are much improved since the modification in their shape. They are still worn high, and quite backward on the head, with strings tied under the chin or under the back hair, according to the style of the rest of the toilette. The Spanish veil is much worn, and is universally becoming.

For dinner and other evening dresses, very beautiful light colors are worn. A very favorite and elegant fashion is to make the toilette of two colors or shades; or, if all of one color, of different materials. This style is never shown to such advantage as in the manteau de cour, the independent train from the waist, with short tablier, or wide open from the side, and showing the whole of the front breadth. When the dress is thus made, the richer material should be reserved for the manteau de cour and the bodice; with waistcoat or plastron, the same as the under-skirt; such as velvet over satin or moire, satin or moire over silk. If one portion of the toilette is of plain material and the rest with a pattern, the train and bodice should be made of the latter. If the train is not accompanied by any tunic, the back breadths should have a pouff made in them, either by raising them or plaiting them at each side to the side breadths. This is a very elegant style, and very effective, especially in velvet or satin.

The bodices are à basques or à pointes; a ceinture is hardly sufficiently dressy. They are always open square or heart shaped; the former is considered the most habillé. The sleeves show the arm up to the elbow. The page shape is a long narrow square-cut sleeve, open quite to the shoulder; when accompanied by a puff at the top, it is called the "Huguenot." The "Juive" is also a sleeve open to the shoulder, but is fuller, and cut in a deep point. The "Marquise" sleeve, coat-shaped to the elbow, and finished there with a frill, is still the prettier of all the dress sleeves.

These dinner toilettes are trimmed with the same materials and in a similar manner to those intended for afternoon receptions; the front and back breadths are hardly ever ornamented in the same manner. The lace waistcoats and fichus lined with color, so much worn, make very elegant additions to these toilettes.

Ball and soirée dresses are made of the most diaphanous materials, worn either over silk or colored tarlatanes. This latter fashion has been introduced by one or two young married ladies among our leading élégantes, and has met with great favor for young ladies' toilettes.

A multiplicity of puffings, plissés, ruches, and flounces are worn. The trimmings are feathers, blonde, or flowers; the latter in greater perfection and infinitely greater profusion than ever. Garlands and long trails are very fashionable, looping up the tunics, and in many cases are used as a heading to flounces.

The skirts of young ladies' dancing dresses are only a few inches on the ground—sufficiently long to be graceful without becoming inconvenient. The tunics are very long and raised quite high at the back. They are always en pouff. The bodices are generally à pointes and very low, being raised to the desired height by puffings and tuckers of tulle and lace. The sleeves are short, but with very thin materials; long scarfs are sometimes fastened on the shoulder, encircle the arm, and fasten either on each hip or tie together at the back.

OBITUARY.

William Hungerford.

Wm. Hungerford, the oldest lawyer in Connecticut, died in Hartford last night, aged eighty-six years. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1786, graduated at Yale College in 1809, and was admitted to the Bar in New-London in 1812. He subsequently moved to East Haddam, which town he represented in the Legislature for six years. He was the only surviving member of the Constitutional Convention of 1818. In 1829 he came to Hartford, and rose to the head of his profession. In 1855 Yale conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. He has not been in active practice since 1855. It is said that while residing in Middlesex County there was scarcely a man in the county that he did not know by name. He had never been out of the State except once each to New-York, Providence, and Springfield.

The Jersey City Charter.

Last evening, at a meeting of the Aldermanic Committee to amend the Jersey City charter, it was voted that the present Boards and Commissions should be continued; that the Board of Finance and Taxation should consist of seven members, four of whom shall be residents of Jersey City as it exists at present, and three of the Cities of Bergen and Hudson City as they now exist. Three of said members shall be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Board of Aldermen, and four shall be nominated by the Board of Aldermen and confirmed by the Mayor.

James Suydam's Will.

The contest over the will of James Suydam, late of New Brunswick, has been abandoned. By it the American Bible Society inherits $25,000; the Home of the Friendless, of New York, $25,000; The American Tract Society, $25,000; Rutgers College, $25,000. All these legacies are without restrictions. The Disabled Ministers' Fund is to be increased by the annual interest of $30,000; $20,000 is to be applied to building a residence for the James Suydam Professor of Theology at New Brunswick, and a like sum to the maintenance of Suydam Hall. The whole property amounts to about $185,000.

The Senatorial Contest in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, referring to Senatorial matters, says: "There is considerable caucusing going on, but no definite results have been reached. The contest seems to be narrowing down to Pomeroy and Gov. Harvey. Judge Lowe is expected here from Washington on Saturday, and his coming may give a new turn to the struggle. The anti-Pomeroy elements have held a general caucus, at which fifty-one members announced themselves opposed to Pomeroy's re-election. It requires sixty-seven to elect. The opposition to Pomeroy is divided between Harvey, Lowe, Logan, and Kalloch, and no organized attempt has been made to centre it on any one of them."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

PORT JERVIS, Jan. 15.—A freight-train ran off the track last night near Basket. Four cars went down an embankment. A brakeman, named John Mulcare, was killed. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

Mr. Brentano, of No. 33 Union-square, has received by the newly-arrived European steamers a large assortment of the latest foreign publications. Besides an extensive invoice of standard books from the leading London presses, he has on his counter all of the magazines, annuals, and illustrated periodicals. Among these may be found *Old and New London*, *Temple Bar*, *Tinsley's Magazine*, the *Cornhill*, *Good Words*, the *Sunday Magazine*, *Belgravia*, *Cassell's*, the *Fine Art Journal*, and others equally well known. A few choice copies of Burnand's *New History of Sandford and Merton* are also on hand.

The stock-raisers of the West are very generally adopting the use of scales upon their farms, to determine the weight of their sales. Heretofore, when the matter was left chiefly to guess, there was a continual suspicion on the part of the farmer that somebody had swindled him, since his returns hardly ever came up to what he thought they ought for so much product. But the Fairbanks scales on the farm and the Fairbanks scales at the market never fail to confirm each other, and these are used almost exclusively for the purpose designated. The truth is that until these scales were devised there was no weighing-machine adapted to the use, as is true of the weighing of so many other commodities.—*Chicago Paper.*

THE WILSON UNDER-FEED has reached what seems to be the point of perfection among sewing-machines. Improvements have been made from time to time, until now it stands at the head of the list, combining all that can be desired for a family machine. It is truly a family friend, as thousands of its admirers bear witness. It is sold at a much less price than any other first-class machine. Sales-room at No. 707 Broadway, New-York, and in all other cities in the United States. The Company want agents in country towns.—*Advertisement.*

"Burnett's Superior Flavoring Extracts give entire satisfaction to our customers." PARK & TILFORD.—*Advertisement.*

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Balls and Parties vs. Snow and Rain.—Boots, shoes, and gaiters for; India rubbers and Arctic gaiters for. MILLER & CO., 3 Union-square.

Oatmeal Soap, (Indexical,) for the complexion: better than any cosmetic; a perfect Winter Soap. HEGEMAN & CO., Broadway.

Wedding, Ball, and Visiting Cards.—Latest Paris styles. Orders of Dancing. J. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway.

Wedding Cards, Elegant Styles, at WM. EVERDELL'S SONS', No. 104 Fulton-st.

New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

LEACH—RICHARDS.—At Norwich, Conn., at the residence of the bride's brother, Charles L. Richards, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, by Rev. M. M. G. Dana, AUGUSTUS M. LEACH, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to EMMA J. RICHARDS, of the former place.

LOW—CURTIS.—In Emmanuel Church, Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 15, by Right Rev. F. D. Huntington, Bishop of Central New-York, assisted by Rev. Dr. Alex. Vinton, WILLIAM G. LOW, of Brooklyn, to LOIS B., daughter of Hon. B. R. Curtis, of Boston.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, FLORENCE, second daughter of Elihu Florence and Martha Archer, aged 2 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Johnson-av., Brooklyn, E. D., this day, (Thursday,) 16th inst., at 1 o'clock.

BAKER.—At Orange, N. J., on 15th inst., DORSA BAKER, in the 35th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BYXBEE.—On Wednesday, 15th inst., LYDIA ANN, wife of James Byxbee, in the 56th year of her age.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

Norwalk, Conn., papers please copy.

CRANE.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, WILLIAM CRANE, aged 75 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of his son-in-law, George N. Prats, No. 18 Cottage-place, on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 5 o'clock P. M.

CHURCH.—In Philadelphia, on the 11th of January, SAMUEL G. CHURCH, only son of Prof. A. E. Church, of West Point, N. Y.

CURTIS.—At Stratford, Conn., Jan. 11, 1873, Mr. ELIJAH CURTIS, aged 93 years and 3 months, the oldest inhabitant of the town.

CHAPMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Jan. 14, VINCENT CHAPMAN, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday at 1 P. M., from his late residence, No. 136 West 44th-st.

CRABBE.—At Princeton, N. J., on Monday, the 13th inst., JANE L., widow of the late Rear-Admiral Thomas Crabbe, United States Navy.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence in Princeton, on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 11 A. M.

DEVOE.—In this City, the 15th inst., Mrs. ANNALIZA A., widow of the late Abraham Devoe, in the 66th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of J. S. L. Brumley, No. 446 Washington-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 1 P. M.

DE PEYSTER.—At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, 13th inst., suddenly, of disease of the heart, ROBERT G. L. DE PEYSTER.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, James F. and Frederick De Peyster, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at Trinity Church, this afternoon, Thursday, the 16th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

DUFF.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, MARY IVENS, widow of the late Col. James Duff.

The relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services on Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of 22d-st. Interment at Green-Wood.

FREEMAN.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, JOSEPH FREEMAN, aged [illegible] years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 18th, at 1 P. M., from corner of Ocean and Carteret avs., Jersey City Heights, (late Claremont.)

GODDARD.—In this City, on the 14th inst., WILLIAM NEWTON GODDARD, in the 28th year of his age.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 1,290 Dean-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Remains will be taken to Norwich, Conn., for interment.

JACKSON.—After a brief illness, at the residence of his son-in-law, P. A. Hargous, No. 220 East 18th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 14, OLIVER PHELPS JACKSON, of this City, in the [illegible] year of his age.

The friends of his family and of his sons-in-law, P. A. Hargous and Johannes Koop, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at St. Ann's (R. C.) Church, 12th-st. and 4th-av., on Friday morning, 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

New-Orleans, La., and Canandaigua, N. Y., papers please copy.

OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE, wife of Benjamin Oakley, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 162 Suffolk-st., on Thursday, Jan. 16, at 1 o'clock P. M.

PHILIPS.—At Chicago, Sunday, Jan. 12, SUSAN ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. H. Philips and daughter of John Dimon.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, No. 223 East 14th-st., Friday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock.

RUMSEY.—At Brooklyn, Long Island, Jan. 14, JOHN W. RUMSEY, aged 56.

Funeral on Thursday, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 173 Clinton-st.

RIKER.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at Schraalenburg, N. J., Mrs. CARRIE E. RIKER, wife of A. G. Riker.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church, Schraalenburg, on Thursday next, 16th, at 12 o'clock M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend. The cars of the Northern Railroad New-Jersey, from foot of Chambers-st., at 9¼ A. M., will land them at Cresskill Station, where conveyances will be in readiness.

SMITH.—On Tuesday, Jan. 14, at her late residence, No. 250 West 20th-st., in this City, ANNA ELWYN, wife of Albert M. Smith, and daughter of the late Dr. A. W. Elwyn, of the United States Army.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Jude's Church, Elmhurst, N. J., on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Trains leave Desbrosses-st., Cortlandt, and Liberty sts., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STUART.—On Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873, at his late residence, Newton, N. J., J. R. STUART, M. D., aged [illegible].

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, Saturday, 18th, at 10½ o'clock A. M., without further notice.

UNDERHILL.—On 13th inst., ANNA UNDERHILL, daughter of the late Joshua Underhill, aged [illegible] years.

Her relations and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, 20th-st., this day at 10 o'clock.

WETMORE.—At Utica, N. Y., Jan. 14, EDMUND A. WETMORE, a prominent and much-esteemed citizen of that city.

Funeral at Utica on Friday, 17th instant.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, the 15th instant, THOMAS BEVERIDGE WRIGHT, son of the late Andrew and Elizabeth Wright, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 449 West 23d-st., without further notice.

WILDER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Jan. 15, BENJAMIN G. WILDER, aged 69.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 21 First-place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 17, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

WATERBURY.—Jan. 14, DAVID H. WATERBURY, aged 65 years.

His relations and friends, and those of his brother Samuel, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Sam'l Waterbury, No. 34 East 30th-st., on Friday next, the 17th, at 12 o'clock M.

WOODWARD.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, THOMAS WOODWARD, in the 50th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 100 Sandford-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the New-York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, held Monday, Jan. 6, it was unanimously

Resolved, That in the death of Harvey P. Peet, LL. D., Ph. D., we have lost one who for many years devoted the best energies of mind and heart to the elevation and benefit of the deaf and dumb; who was a faithful and constant member of the Board of Directors, and to whom the New-York Institution owes in a large measure its present position and prosperity.

Resolved, That we tender our hearty sympathy to the family of our deceased friend, and to that large circle of deaf-mutes, teachers, and pupils who had learned to call him father.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be given to the family of the deceased, and that we, as a Board of Directors, adjourn to attend the funeral.

From the minutes.

THATCHER M. ADAMS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.

New scheme for 1873 now out. Prizes cashed, orders filled, information furnished. Highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Government Securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, Jan. 18, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 11½ A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 4 and 11 A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NOTICE.—WE WOULD MOST RESPECTfully call the attention of our patrons to the fact that, through the kindness of a brother grocer, we shall be able to supply their orders promptly and as well as heretofore. Thanking them for their kind patronage in the past, and trusting that we will receive their encouragement in the future, we will prepare to continue the business in our old stand, No. 1,250 Broadway, corner 34th-st., as soon as the premises can be renovated. Please send all orders to No. 1,2[illegible] Broadway, corner 34th-st., and oblige

SAMUEL W. GEERY & CO.

AN EXHIBITION WILL TAKE PLACE at the State Arsenal, cor. 7th-av., New-York, on THURSDAY, the 16th, at 12 M., of the Lightning Fuse, as applied to blowing up buildings in case of fire, showing explosions along its whole line of fire. Officers of Insurance Companies, Fire Department, Army and Navy, and the Press are invited.

(Signed.) EDWIN GOMES, No. 217 West 15th-st., New-York.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILAdelphia, who, for the last thirty-five years has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of pulmonary diseases, will again be at his consultation rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., where advice will be given free to all, but for a thorough examination with the respirometer, the charge will be $5.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, 2nd floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY,

Conducted by E. L. YOUMANS.

NO. 10. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.

CONTENTS OF NO. 10 FOR FEBRUARY.

I. The Law of Storms Developed. By Prof. THOMPSON B. MAURY, of the Signal Office, Washington. (Illustrated.)
II. Heat and Life. By FERNAND PAPILLON.
III. Nervous Health and Moral Health.
IV. Brain-work and the Emotions.
V. The Romance of Medicine. By FREDERICK ARNOLD.
VI. The Expression of the Emotions. (Illustrated.)
VII. The Study of Sociology—Subjective Difficulties—Emotional. By HERBERT SPENCER.
VIII. The Warming of Houses. By JOHN F. BASCOM, Esq.
IX. Is Electricity Life? By HENRY LAKE.
X. Do Birds Improve in Nest-building?
XI. The Antipodes and Period. By HERMAN BUTTERWORTH, Esq.
XII. Useful Things. By EDMOND ABOUT.
XIII. Mr. Charles Robert Darwin. (Portrait.)
XIV. EDITOR'S TABLE: Tyndall's Lectures in New-York—Mrs. Somerville.

LITERARY NOTICES: Transactions of the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters—BAGEHOT'S Physics and Politics—SILLIMAN'S Deductive and Inductive Training—SPENCER'S Recent Discussions.

MISCELLANY: Volcanic Energy—The Vibrations Produced by Various Explosives—Economy of Fuel—Ammonia in Snow-water—Cultivation by Steam—Ozone by a New Process—The English Sparrow—The Uses of Asbestos—British Scientific Expedition—The Venomous Snakes of India—A New Fire-escape—Necessity of Carefulness in Old Age.

NOTES.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY is published in a large octavo, handsomely printed on clear type. Terms, $5 per annum, or fifty cents per copy.

CLUB TERMS.

Any person remitting $20 for four yearly subscriptions will receive an extra copy gratis, or five yearly subscriptions for $20.

The POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY and APPLETONS' JOURNAL for one year, $8.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, NOS. 549 AND 551 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

P. S. T. STANDS FOR PLAIN HOME TALK, and all [illegible] Dr. E. B. Foote, author of "Medical Common Sense," of No. 120 Lexington-av. [illegible] Agents wanted. Address MURRAY HILL PUBLISHING COMPANY, No. 129 East 28th-st., New-York.

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By [illegible] A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25cts.

POLITICAL.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Regular meeting of this Association will be held at Head-quarters, No. 33 Avenue A, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Jan. 16, at 8 o'clock. JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr., President.
WM. GLASS, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Business was quite active at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Jan. 15, and the attendance large, while the sales made, although all of a legal character, were of more importance than usual. The following is a review of the business transacted:

Hugh N. Camp, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, sold four four-story and basement Ohio stone-front houses and lots, latter each 20 by 100.5, situate on north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue, as follows: Corner house and lot, $28,500, Addison Cammack, purchaser; adjoining house and lot, 20 feet west of Fourth-avenue, $18,500, same purchaser; adjoining house and lot, $19,400, Charles J. Osborn, purchaser; and adjoining house and lot, $18,750, Mr. Osborn, purchaser. Both the above-named buyers were defendants in the legal actions. The houses are not yet entirely finished, and an expenditure of from $3,000 to $5,000 each will be required to complete them. There was considerable outside competition for the property, and the prices realized are fair. The remaining houses in this block, thirteen in number, similar to those sold yesterday, will be disposed of at the Exchange, under various legal orders, today, to-morrow, and Saturday. Owing to the fact that the legal notices of sale of the transactions effected had not been filed by the referee with the auctioneer, no notice of the proposed auctions was given in this column yesterday.

Muller, Wilkins & Co., by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Joseph [illegible], Esq., referee, sold three two-story frame houses, with brick basements and lots, latter each 16.8 by 100.9, located on the north side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, 120 feet west of Second-avenue, for $5,000 each. Also a three-story brick house and lot, latter 16.8 by 100.9, on the south side of East One Hundred and Fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, for $7,200. The purchaser in each instance was Addison Brown, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit.

A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, disposed of a four-story brown-stone front house and lot, latter 22.2 by 82.2, on Fourth-avenue, north-east corner of Eighty-fifth-street, for $12,000. Also two houses and lots on Fourth-avenue adjoining above, lots each 20 by 82.2, one for $11,000 and the other for $12,000. These prices do not represent the real value of the property, for we understand that the houses are worth from $18,000 to $20,000 each. They were sold subject to a long standing litigation now pending in the Superior Court. The property has been heretofore sold twice, but the sale in each instance has been set aside on a legal technicality. The sale made yesterday, however, will probably stand, as the property was purchased by Daniel E. Kendall, the plaintiff in the legal action. Mr. Bleecker adjourned the other legal sale in his charge, announced for yesterday, of two more lots, one on Eighty-ninth and the other on Ninetieth-street, both west of Third-avenue, until Saturday next.

James M. Miller also adjourned a Supreme Court sale of four lots on East Seventy-fifth-street, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, until Wednesday of next week, Jan. 22. Nothing further worthy of note occurred, except a stock sale duly noted below.

For today the following auctions are noticed: By Muller, Wilkins & Co., Supreme Court sale, Edward L. Parris, referee, at Exchange, of the valuable property known as No. 372 Broadway, embracing a lot 24.10 by 100, with brick store thereon, situate on the west side of Broadway, between White and Franklin streets, running through to and fronting on Franklin-place. Also, the three two-and-a-half-story frame houses and lots known as Nos. 72, 74, and 76 Sullivan-street, west side, between Broome and Spring streets, the three lots together forming a plot in size 64.10 by 76 by 61.11 by 77.6. By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale, by order of Supreme Court, G. Irving Whitehead, Esq., referee, at Exchange, of four Ohio-stone front houses and lots on the north side of East Fifty-ninth-street, beginning at a point 80 feet east of Madison-avenue, lots in size each 12.6 by 100.5; and by ——, public auction, at Pemberton, Burlington County, N. J., on the premises, at 1 o'clock, the following desirable property: One large brick hotel, suitable for a Summer business, containing twenty-five rooms, with three stores, a restaurant, and public hall, one large stable and ice-house, and other out-buildings, with four frame tenement-houses, all on plot of land 100 by 320. The location is favorable, being on the line of the New-Jersey Southern, Hightstown and Burlington County Railroad. Particulars concerning terms of sale, &c., can be obtained of J. J. Read, No. 119 Market-street, Camden, N. J.

Wm. H. Raynor, No. 51 Pine-street, reports having recently sold at private contract eight full-size lots on the west side of the Grand Boulevard, forming the block front between One Hundred and Twenty-ninth and One Hundred and Thirtieth streets, for $[illegible].

O. H. Pierson, the well-known real estate auctioneer, who for the past three years has acted for A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., by reason of the expiration of his contract with that firm, has opened an office for himself at No. 5 Pine-street, Room No. 2, where he will carry on a general real estate business. Mr. Pierson was formerly the auctioneer for the Navy-yard, in Brooklyn, and is now general agent for the Madison Land Association, Madison, N. J., President of the New-York Homestead Association, Chatham, N. J., and general agent and auctioneer for the Wyoming Land and Building Association. During the coming season he will give particular attention to extensive land sales in the country; will attend to sales of furniture at private dwellings; to letting houses, and to receiving and collecting rents, drawing deeds, bonds, mortgages, contracts, &c.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

At a stock auction held at the Exchange yesterday, the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted by Muller, Wilkins & Co.:

$22,000 Winona and St. Peter's Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent. bonds, due 1887. Principal and interest guaranteed and paid by the Chicago and North-western Railroad Company indorsed on each bond, $1k to 82½.

The Winona and St. Peter's Company forms the link of the Chicago and North-western Railroad in the State of Minnesota, is wholly owned and controlled by the latter Company, which pays the interest in January and July on these bonds at its office in this City.]

$2,000 State of Minnesota 7 P cent. Bonds, issued to the Minnesota and Pacific Railroad Company, with Coupons from and including Dec. 1, 1859, $1,000 each—21.

Six Shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, $100 each—164.

Fifty Shares Bank of the Metropolis, $100 each—102.

Thirty Shares Mercantile Mutual Marine Insurance Company, $100 each—33.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, Jan. 15, 1873.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 four-story and basement Ohio stone-front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s. corner of 4th-av., lot 20x100.5	$28,500
1 four-story and basement Ohio stone-front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 20 ft. w. of 4th-av., adjoining above, lot same size	18,500
1 four-story and basement Ohio stone-front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 40 ft. w. of 4th-av., adjoining above, lot same size	19,400
1 four-story and basement Ohio stone-front h. and l., East 59th-st., n. s., 60 ft. w. of 4th-av., adjoining above, lot same size	18,750

By Muller, Wilkins & Co.

3 two-story frame houses with brick basements and lots, East 105th-st., n. s., 120 ft. w. of 2d-av., lots each 16.8x100.9, $5,000 each	$15,000
1 three-story brick h. and l., East 105th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d-av., lot 16.8x100.9	7,200

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.

1 four-story brown-stone h. and l., 4th-av., n. e. corner of East 85th-st., lot 22.2x82.2	12,000
1 four-story brown-stone h. and l., 4th-av., e. s., 22.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., adjoining above, lot 20x82.2	11,000
1 four-story brown-stone h. and l., 4th-av., e. s., 42.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., adjoining above, lot same size	12,000

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Jan. 14.

Cherry-st., n. s., 18.9x100	6,300
Hudson-st., indefinite, 1872	19,000
Rivington-st., n. s., No. 168, 50 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x97, ½ part	4,750
Rivington-st., s. s., 50 ft. e. of Attorney-st., 25x100	25,500
[illegible]-st., s. s., 83 ft. w. of 9th-av., 18x74.1	11,400
[illegible]-st., s. s., No. 340, West, 25x100.11	9,200
[illegible]-st., s. s., 128.2 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.2x½ block, sub. mortgage $7,000	500
126th-st., s. s., 205 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x½ block	11,500
127th-st., s. s., 280 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x½ block	15,000
134th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 7th-av., 175x99.11	26,600
2d-av., e. s., 50.7 ft. s. of 37th-st., 19.7x78	13,500
4th-av., w. s., 22.8 ft. s. of 66th-st., 20x70	23,000
4th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 105th-st., 25x80, ½ part	3,875

LEASES.

Elm-st., Nos. 30 and 32, 1 year, per year	$4,000
Greenwich-st., No. 211½, 3 years, per year	1,800
[illegible]-st., No. 344, East, 3 years, per year	1,800
Vesey-st., No 67, 3 years, per year	2,000
2d-av., No. 1,576, 5 4-12 years, per year	1,200
7th-av., No. 342, 5 years, per year	1,000
10th-av., n. e. corner 33d-st., 10 years—5 years, per year, $1,800, 5 years, per year	2,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

W. H. FALCONER'S REAL ESTATE OFFICE, No. 17 6th-av., near 12th-st. (Established 1852.)

Houses and lots sold; stores and houses let and rents collected; entire charge taken of property. Charges moderate and references unexceptionable.

SCHOOL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscribers have for sale a valuable school property in this city, completely furnished, centrally located, and long occupied as a young ladies' seminary; capacity for about forty boarders, and a large number of day scholars; will be sold on very favorable terms if applied for immediately. Call on or address VAN CLEAF & BUCK, Attorneys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

$47.500.—VERY DESIRABLE house between Madison and 5th avs., below 42d-st.; four-story, high-stoop, brownstone, 22 feet front; possession immediately. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST.

$40,000 FOR FOUR STORY HIGH stoop brown stone between 5th and 6th avs., size 25x55x100. Immediate possession. Location between 24th and 28th sts. RIKER, HESSE & CO., NO. 3 PINE-ST.

FIFTH-AV., 44TH-ST.—WELL FINished, magnificently furnished and decorated full size dwelling for sale very reasonably; also, medium size house adjoining, unfurnished. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, Nos. 11 Pine-st. and 236 5th-av.

ADJOINING 5TH-AV., HIGH-STOOP 22 and 25 feet houses, on 23d, 27th, 29th, 34th, 41st, 42d, [illegible], 50th, 57th, and 58th sts., at lowest prices. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 236 5th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—SIX FULL lots, with a large house and large vaults, situated on a wide street and only seventy feet from the Riverside Park. Apply to F. J. DOELGER, No. 25 Park-row.

TO PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS.—For sale on Murray Hill, four-story house with [illegible]; terms liberal. Apply on premises, No. 34 West 37th-st.

A VERY CHEAP AND ELEGANT house and stable on [illegible]-av., just below 14th-st., for sale at a reduced price, or will take a small house in payment. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE OFFICE OF A. JOURNEAY, No. 431 Lispenard-st.—Houses and stores for sale and to let; will receive [illegible].

CITY REAL ESTATE.

VALUABLE LOT ON BROADWAY FOR SALE, BETWEEN 39TH AND 40TH STS. TERMS EASY.

For particulars apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

Branch Office No. 33 East 17th-st., Union-square.

JOHN S. PIERCE, REAL ESTATE BROKER, NO. 108 BROADWAY.

Money loaned on bond and mortgage. Mortgages cashed at short notice. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM of years, the building known as The Working-woman's Home, No. 45 Elizabeth-st., running through to Mott-st., covering about six City lots.

The building has light on all sides; is substantially built, and suitable for a light manufacturing business or tenements. $70,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine.

ELEGANT CENTRAL PARK DWELLing, on 74th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., at a bargain; 25 feet front, four stories, entirely new, superb hard-wood finish; full lot; location unexceptionable; will be sold cheap on unusually liberal terms. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

WIDE STORE FOR SALE—WITH POSsession May 1 next; the five-story store, 30 feet wide, known as No. 42 New-st., and adjoining the New-York Warehouse and Indemnity Company building, and close to Exchange-place and the Stock Exchange; price, $45,000, on easy terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone dwelling, finished in hard woods, on Madison-av., between 53d and 54th sts.; situation excellent, between Drs. Robinson's and Gause's churches; price low; terms easy. Apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row.

DESIRABLE HARLEM HOUSES and lots, well located, for sale at reasonable prices by JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

BROOKLYN LOTS FOR SALE.—Seventeen lots on 8th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on corner; finely located; also, eleven lots on Bedford-av., between Park and Flushing avs. All very low; long time; small payments. O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer and dealer in real estate, No. 5 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Central N. J. Land Improvement Co.

Have for sale on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, and Newark and New-York Railroad,

MANUFACTORY SITES,

Near and remote from the City; also large buildings heretofore used for that purpose.

Also,

Houses, Lots, Farms, &c.,

At all points on the line of the above roads.

Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

AT A GREAT BARGAIN.

Splendid country-seat, east side of and fronting Passaic River, half mile from Montclair Railroad Station, near Newark city line, formerly occupied by Thomas B. Bynner, Esq. Large and superb mansion; fine grounds and out-buildings; nine acres; 800 feet water-front; very valuable.

The whole will make 125 city lots, with splendid views. Have photograph. Will sell for much less than current prices to a cash customer on exceedingly liberal terms. Apply to JERE JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE VERY low—Demarest, N. J., four minutes' walk from station, one hour from City, a beautiful two-story basement and attic modern-built house, thirteen rooms; all modern improvements; stable; one acre ground; charmingly situated; $12,000. Very easy terms if sold. Want Brooklyn house. O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer and dealer in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—MILL PROPerty, with twenty-two acres of ground and substantial brick building, 80x40 feet, with sheds, &c., at Riverside, Conn., thirty-five miles from New-York City, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at the outlet of the Miamus River, (Cos Cob Bridge,) on the Sound; good dock, and depth of water sufficient for any vessel; suitable for any manufacturing purposes. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

WYOMING, WYOMING, WYOMING, the new city, fifteen miles from New-York in New-Jersey; lots and plots for sale very low and on easy terms; inducements for building; four stations near and on the property; rapidly improving. O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer and dealer in real estate, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR house or tenement property in this City—A farm, fifty acres, with farming implements, &c., south side Staten Island, near railroad depot; fine water front. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 43 1-2 Lispenard-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT WESTport Conn., convenient to depot; fine shade and water view; land adjoining for sale. Address Mrs. C. SANFORD, Westport, Conn.

RESIDENCES IN DARIEN, STAMFORD, AND NORWALK, CONN., FOR SALE.—State the kind of place you are looking for. Address MELVILLE E. MEAD, South Norwalk, Conn.

PECONIC HOUSE, GREENPORT, L. I.—For sale or to let, unfurnished. Apply to DAVID G. FLOYD, Greenport, L. I.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.

LEASEHOLD PREMISES in PARK-PLACE AND BARCLAY-ST.

Will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, all those certain leasehold premises and the buildings thereon, known as Number Forty-two (42) Park-place, and Number Thirty-seven (37) Barclay-st., in the City of New-York.

The lease of said premises is derived from the Trustees of Columbia College, and has twenty-one years to run, from the 1st of April, 1871, with covenants for two renewals of twenty-one years each, at the option of the Columbia College. The ground-rent is $1,650 per annum, until the 1st of October, 1875, and thereafter $2,500 per annum.

The said premises are now let until the 1st day of May next, at the annual rent of Eight Thousand Dollars. Possession, subject to the covenants and conditions of the lease, will be given on the 1st day of May, 1873.

Terms ten per cent. on day of sale, balance on delivery of the assignment of the lease, or as may be agreed.

For further particulars inquire of VAN WINKLE, CANDLER & JAY, No. 48 Wall-st., or of the undersigned,

SPOFFORD BROTHERS & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
WILLIAM BRYCE, No. 29 Chambers-st.
PETER M. BRYSON, Phenix National Bank.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION—BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF JAMES HADWICK, DECEASED.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 23, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.

WEST FORTY-SECOND-STREET.—The desirable three-story basement and subcellar high-stoop brown-stone dwelling and lot, No. 323 West 42d-st., south side, 278.9 feet west of 10th-av.; dwelling is 19.7 feet front by 45 feet deep, contains modern improvements, has parti-walls, and is leased until May 1, 1873; lot is 19.7 feet by 98.9 feet deep.

For maps and permits apply to the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON CLIFF, CENTRE AND HOWARD STS.

By order of the Trustees of the ESTATE OF JOHN J. PALMER, DECEASED. AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

Maps and particulars at A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.'s No. 77 Cedar-st., and Messrs. Roe & Macklin's, Attorneys, No. 128 Broadway.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET in TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO LET. NOS. 35 AND 37 BROAD-ST.

The building has been entirely remodeled, and arranged especially for first-class offices. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the janitor, on the premises.

A—TO LET.—NO. 6 CORTLANDT-ST., north side, near Broadway, a large desirable four-story brown-stone-front store, with two large and good under-cellars of same dimensions; size, 25x115 feet. Apply to BLACKWELL & CO., No. 55 Liberty-st.

TO LEASE FOR TWENTY-ONE YEARS, with Renewal.—The property north-west corner of Grand and Greene sts., 100x85 feet. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 PINE-ST.

MARKET GARDENING.—TO LET, ON shares or for cash, four acres near City, with some house-room, stabling, tools, fruit, berries, manure, &c. Apply at West Elizabeth (N. J. C. R. R.) Depot.

ELEGANT BANKING-ROOM IN EXchange-place, near William-st., to rent; first-class fixtures will be sold at valuation. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway Extension

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

CAPITALISTS AND ALL INVESTORS are invited to examine the merits of the Bonds issued by the INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, and secured by a First Mortgage on its Extension Line of 217 miles. On this work, 100 miles, from Champaign to Havana, on the Illinois River, are completed, and trains will run over that section in the second week of January. The remaining distance of 85 miles to Keokuk, on the Mississippi, with the branch of 32 miles to Decatur, now graded and track partly down, will be finished in ample time for the business of 1873. The character of soil, increasing productions, and wide belt of country tributary to this part of the line, assure for it very large remunerative business.

The road from Indianapolis to Pekin, 202½ miles, has been in operation a little more than two years, and has established success. Its earnings have steadily increased, giving in 1872 an excess of $385,000 over 1871. Net receipts from this part of the line alone are more than sufficient to respond punctually to interest on all Bonds made and issued by the Company. It rarely occurs that this can be said of any railroad during negotiation of its securities.

The entire line of 420 miles has the support of a populous, exceedingly rich, and productive agricultural region, passes through and connects important towns and cities, and crosses immense deposits of good coal, all of which insure local business of great magnitude. Its own Western and North-western connections, substantially under same control, with prominent intersecting roads, will furnish large through traffic. The managers appreciate the necessity of unusually large equipment, and are providing for it as rapidly as possible. This, with new elevator accommodations, under construction expressly for this road, at Indianapolis, will greatly increase its facilities and enable it to take large offered business, which it has been obliged to decline.

Particular attention is asked to the unusual strength of these Bonds, which are a liability of the entire Corporation owning a line of 420 miles, and are also completely secured by a first and only mortgage on the extension. Of the whole line, 308 miles are completed, and 26 more are graded.

With the certainty that Government rates of interest will in a short time be largely reduced, holders of 5-20s will find it advantageous to realize at present high prices, and reinvest in these Bonds, which we recommend as possessing ample security for all investors. As an investment, they cannot fail to prove largely remunerative.

The Bonds are seven per cent., gold, $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price, 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, Jan. and July 1, free of tax.

All negotiable securities received in exchange at best market rates.

Full particulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

8 Per Cent. Gold Bond.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY

Only $16,000 Per Mile ON A COMPLETED ROAD.

The First Mortgage of the Logansport, Crawfordsville and South-western Railway of Indiana.

The traffic of this Road has steadily increased since its completion, and in addition to its other local business, it is now doing a large traffic in the transportation of BLOCK COAL.

We offer the small amount of Bonds remaining unsold, recommending them to all classes of investors as in every way safe and secure, besides rendering a larger income than any other first-class Railway Bond upon the market.

For pamphlets, with maps and full particulars, apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER, No. 12 Pine-st.

WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Offer for sale on favorable terms:

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON, AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS. ($10,000 per mile.)

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA, AND TERRA HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (guaranteed.)

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI, AND ST. LOUIS FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS (guaranteed.)

$50,000 OF THE 6 PER CENT. CONSOLIDATED STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

$100,000 OF THE 7 PER CENT. ATLANTIC DOCK BONDS.

FOR SALE BY A. S. BAYLIS & CO., No. 19 William-st., New-York.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE SCRIP BOUGHT AND SOLD BY WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, BROOKLYN, Jan. 7, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock on FRIDAY, 17th inst., for the purchase of $300,000 Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1876.

$100,000 Public Park Seven per Cent. Bonds, due 1913.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject any proposals not to the interest of the city.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF shareholders of this Bank, held this day, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHAUNCEY T. BOWEN	FREDERICK M. MASS,
JOHN T. DALY,	F. MEISSNER,
ADOLPH ENGLER,	EMIL MAGNUS,
M'CELLUS HARTLEY,	FRANCIS MORAN,
JOSHUA HENDRICKS,	EDWARD PRIESS,
GERHARD JANSSEN,	DAVID SALOMON,
FREDERICK KUHNE,	EMIL SAUER,
ALEX. KLINGENBERG	JOSEPH SELIGMAN,
LEO LEHMANN,	JONAS SONNEBORN,
M. H. LEVIN,	FREDERICK VILMAR.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, EMIL SAUER and DAVID SALOMON were respectively unanimously re-elected President and Vice-President.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION HELD THIS DAY the following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz.:

	ROBERT P. PERRIN,
JOHN W. MESSEREAU,	DENTON PEARSALL,
JOSEPH BRITTON,	GEO. W. QUINTARD,
H'Y A. POLHAMUS,	J. C. CHAMBERLAIN,
STEPHEN HYATT,	JAS. M. MOTLEY,
JOHN N. HAYWARD,	HENRY SILBERHORN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, ROBERT P. PERRIN, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

PORTLAND AND OGDENSBURG RAILROAD, Vermont Division.

The Shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. Montreal 57 miles nearer Portland by this route than any other. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this road we recommend as combining profit with absolute safety. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York,
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO., No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

GUARANTEED BONDS On a Completed Road.

The Cincinnati, Richmond, and Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING FIFTY YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, The Pennsylvania Company, and The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is completed and in full operation, and extends ninety miles from Fort Wayne to Richmond, Ind., and has contracts running ninety-nine years for the interchange of business with the above Companies, and with the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway Company. Price, 92½ and interest. Full particulars on application to

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. No 27 Pine-st.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY'S First Mortgage 7 Per Ct. GOLD BONDS,

Secured by a large and valuable Land Grant, and a Sinking Fund of 2 per cent of the earnings. For sale at 90 and accrued interest in currency, yielding over 9 per cent. interest. WILLIAM E. DODGE, of New-York, President. This Road will be completed by 1st February next, thereby forming a direct route from Galveston to New-York by railroad. We recommend the Bonds as a perfectly safe investment.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, NO. 59 WALL-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st. New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

Evansville City, Ind.

7 per Ct. Bonds at 82 1-2 and Interest.

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

For sale by GEO. OPDYKE & CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., BANKERS, NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe. Correspondents in London: CITY BANK OF LONDON.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK, NO. 682 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD this day, at No. 682 Broadway, the following-named persons were duly elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

DAVID BANKS,	CHARLES JENKINS,
HENRY A. KERR,	WILLIAM PHELPS,
A. C. COOPER,	JOSEPH ROGERS,
CHARLES BANKS,	A. W. BROWN,
AMOS WOODRUFF,	WM. H. HUME,
A. D. PORTER,	LOUIS C. GUEUTAL,
JOHN MORRISON,	FRED. A. REICHARD,
	ISAAC HENDRIX.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, CHARLES JENKINS was unanimously re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. 13, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, 21st inst., for $300,000 New-York Bridge Bonds, Seven per Cent., due July 1, 1920, 1921, 1922.

Proposals must state price offered, in addition to accrued interest.

The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not for the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co., BANKERS, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of ....$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 92 1-2 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO., BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

7 PER CENT. 1ST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS coupon and registered. Interest payable April and October, in New-York or London. This road, now making rapid progress toward completion, is the western end of the NEW AIR LINE from Chicago to Buffalo, with the best business connections at Chicago, Toledo, Detroit, and Buffalo.

Pamphlets and full information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW-YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

Price 85 and interest.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO BANKERS, SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN, NO. 25 PINE-ST.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS AND DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS,

Keep on hand a variety of choice bonds to supply investors, furnish bonds advertised on the market at subscription prices, execute orders for Government securities, gold and railroad stocks, and do a

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, NO. 31 PINE-ST.

C. D. WOOD, SAM'L D. DAVIS.
Formerly of Vermilye & Co.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO. BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST., N. Y.

FIVE PER CENT. Interest Allowed on Deposits.

The business of our firm is the same as any State or National Bank.

Individuals or firms banking with us may deposit and draw as they please, the same as with any bank, except that we allow Five per Cent. Interest on all balances.

We buy and sell Bonds, Stocks, Gold, Business paper, and collect Business Notes and Drafts throughout the United States, giving prompt returns.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER. DENOMINATIONS $1,000 and $500.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AMERICAN SUBMARINE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1873.

Amount of capital stock paid in as per certificate dated Jan. 3, 1870, and filed Feb. 21, 1870, in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York	$500,000 00
Whole amount of indebtedness	130,815 76

WM. M. BAILEY, Vice-President.
HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.
WM. M. BAILEY, HENRY WATERMAN, W. C. SPENCER, C. C. THURSTON, } Trustees.

State of Rhode Island, &c., City and County of Providence, ss: Subscribed and sworn to by HENRY WATERMAN, Secretary and Treasurer, to me personally known, this 11th day of January, A. D. 1873. Before me,

HENRY MARTIN, A Commissioner for the State of New-York, in Rhode Island.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION HELD on Jan. 14, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors of this bank for the ensuing year:

WM. A. THOMSON,	JOHN G. DAVIS,
D. S. GREGORY,	ROBERT SEAMAN,
JESSE HOYT,	HENRY COLLINS,
PIERRE V. DUFLON,	ROBERT K. DAVIES,
BENJ. C. BOGERT,	JESSE W. POWERS,
PHIL. TILLINGHAST,	RILEY A. BRICK,
	SAMUEL COULTER.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held, WILLIAM A. THOMSON, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and JOHN G. DAVIS, Esq., Vice-President.

A. S. APGAR.

FINANCIAL.—A MEMBER OF A WELL-known Chicago law firm would like to confer with New-York parties having money to invest on bond and mortgage on Chicago or Cook County real estate security for a term of years, at nine and ten per cent. interest, payable in New-York. Address for two days CHICAGO LOANS, care National Park Bank, New-York.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of this Company and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

OPENING OF 160 Miles of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD.

The last rail of the Northern Division of the CAIRO AND FULTON RAILROAD was laid on Thursday, Jan. 2, completing the line between ST. LOUIS and LITTLE ROCK.

Trains for business will commence running between these cities about the 15th of January.

Several thousand men are at work on the Southern Division, and the iron is now at New-Orleans, awaiting transportation up the river.

The entire Line will be in operation during the approaching Summer, and through Trains running from

ST. LOUIS TO FULTON.

The Land Grant "is one of the most valuable ever made to any road by Congress," and amounts to

1,926,400 Acres,

all of which are pledged for the redemption of the Bonds of the Company. Sales of Land have already begun, and a large immigration is confidently expected.

The BONDS, (total amount, $8,000,000,) are

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS,

and are due 1891 IN GOLD.

The interest is 7 per cent. per annum, GOLD, payable half-yearly, 1st January and 1st July.

These Bonds are a first and only lien (the Company having refused to accept any State aid) upon the Lands, Road, Rolling Stock, and all other property of the Company.

Only a limited number of Bonds remain unsold.

Maps, pamphlets, and further information may be obtained upon application to

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President, NO. 120 BROADWAY.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, held this day at the Banking-room, the following-named persons were unanimously elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,
SIMON BERNHEIMER,
ROBERT H. BERDELL,
WILLIAM M. BLISS,
JAMES M. DUNBAR,
ELIAS S. HIGGINS.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. WILLIAM A. WHEELOCK was unanimously re-elected President, and Mr. WILLIAM M. BLISS was unanimously elected Vice-President for the ensuing year.

C. F. COLES, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT AN ELECTION THIS DAY HELD, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:

FRANCIS A. PALMER,	JOSEPH RUDD,
JOHN S. HARRIS,	WILLIAM A. HALL,
HELMUS M. WELLS,	HENRY L. HOGUET,
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS,	WARREN HARRIOT,
GEORGE W. PLATT,	JONA. W. ALLEN,
GEORGE C. PETERS,	NAHUM SULLIVAN,
FRANCIS P. FURNALD,	LANSING C. MOORE,
CHAS. PURKHALTER,	ANDREW MILLS,
	And JOHN LAWRENCE.

And Samuel C. Harriot, Hudson Hoagland, and John W. Masury were elected Inspectors of the next ensuing election.

At a meeting of the Board subsequently held F. A. Palmer, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President, and Charles Purkhalter, Esq., Vice-President.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICES OF THE MARYLAND COAL COMPANY, NOS. 15 AND 17 TRINITY BUILDING, Jan. 14, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected officers of this Company for the ensuing year:

HENRY H. GORDON, President.
W. M. BRAMHALL, Vice-President and Treasurer.
HENRY LOVERIDGE, Secretary.

AT A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING of the Board of Directors of the New-York Ophthalmic Hospital, held Jan. 13, 1873, the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

THOMAS C. SMITH, President.
GEORGE W. CLARKE, Vice-President.
ELIAS C. BENEDICT, Treasurer.
JOHN W. WHITFIELD, Secretary.
JOHN W. WHITFIELD, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders for the election of Trustees of the Mariposa Land and Mining Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1873, the polls to remain open from 12 to 1 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 15, 2 P. M., to Jan. 21, 10 A. M.

GARRY PERDON, Secretary.

LOST—CERTIFICATE OF DEBT OF RICHmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad Company, No. 323, dated Nov. 1, 1854, for $184 50, and bearing six per cent. interest.

Application has been made to said Company for a renewal of the same. E. A. LIVINGSTON.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. B. JOHNSON, No. 55 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO LEASE—AT STAMFORD or vicinity, a place suitable for a gentleman's residence. House must be well furnished, good stable, and at least two or three acres of ground. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 100 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HANDSOME FRENCH FLAT TO rent, if applied for immediately; every convenience; heated by steam; no dark rooms; carpets and shades for sale, perfectly new; rent, including heating, $90 per month. Apply to janitor, on premises, No. 205 West 56th-st., between 7th-av. and Broadway, or at Nos. 92 and 94 Leonard-st., upstairs.

DIVIDENDS.

35th Dividend.

PHENIX Insurance Co., OF BROOKLYN, N. Y.

JAN. 16, 1873.

This Company has declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE (5) per Cent. payable on the 20th inst., at the Office in New-York,

No. 173 BROADWAY.

PHILANDER SHAW, SECRETARY.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873.

THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

FIFTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

WM. RAYNOR, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

FORTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, President.
LINDLEY MURRAY, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIdend of Three and One-half per Cent. on capital stock and reserved fund is payable on demand.

E. A. WALTON, Secretary.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.—The Farmers' Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (4) FOUR PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

VIRGINIA COUPONS OF CONSOLIdated Bonds and registered consolidated stock, wanted by JOHN B. MANNING, No. 5 New-st.

DIVIDENDS.

TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 189 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1873.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA FIRE INS. CO., NO. 175 BROADWAY,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., upon the capital stock, payable on demand, at the office of the Company.

HUGO SCHUMANN, Secretary.

32D DIVIDEND.

LENOX Fire Insurance Company, No. 156 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1873.

The Board of Directors have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

42D DIVIDEND.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., Office No. 156 Broadway.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 6th inst.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.

OFFICE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 471 BROADWAY, Jan. 13, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK. Nos. [illegible] 3d-av., corner [illegible]-st.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from Jan. 1, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays from 5 P. M. to 8 P. M.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.
CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Sec. and Treas.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

At a meeting of the directors of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, held at Boston, Dec. 20, 1872, it was

Voted, That a Dividend of Four per Cent. be and the same is hereby declared, payable in STOCK, on the 27TH DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, to holders of stock at the close of business on the 2d day of January, 1873.

Payment to be made to holders of stock registered in the City of New-York, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in said City, and to all others at the office of the Treasurer in the City of Boston.

Voted, That the Treasurer be authorized to issue scrip for fractional portions of shares, exchangeable for a share of stock whenever the said fractions shall be presented in multiples of $100, said fractional scrip bearing no dividend or interest until consolidated and stock issued therefor.

Voted, That the transfer-books of the Company be closed from the 2d day of January until the 27th day of January next.

ISAAC LIVERMORE, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 227 SOUTH 4TH ST. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1872.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 31st of December next, and reopened on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1873.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of all taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 24th of January next, to the holders thereof as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 31st of December. All payable at this office.

Blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

FIREMEN'S TRUST INSURANCE COMPANY, OF BROOKLYN.

OFFICES, NO. 28 COURT-ST., BROOKLYN, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

BANK OF KENTUCKY—DIVIDEND.

The Bank of Kentucky has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of (5) FIVE PER CENT. free from Government tax, payable to the New-York stockholders, at the Bank of America, on demand.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Feb. 3, 1873. Stockholders registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st. The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 10th inst. until Feb. 4. By order of the Board of Directors, GEO. H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company, have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York, on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer-books will close at 3 o'clock P. M., on MONDAY, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Monday, Feb. 3.

GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787.) OFFICE NO. 64 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held this day, the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., also an extra Dividend of Five per Cent. was declared, payable on and after Jan. 15, 1873, free of all tax. The transfer books will be closed from this date until 15th inst.

JOSEPH L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY SECURITY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1872.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Interest at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum for the six months ending Dec. 31, 1872, will be paid to the stockholders of the Company on the [illegible] day of January, 1873, at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., No. 39 Liberty-st., New-York.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the 21st proximo.

R. F. NEWCOMER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, NO. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1872.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo. The transfer-books will be closed from Jan. 10 to the 20th, both inclusive.

H. C. HICKS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of February next, to the holders of full paid shares, registered at the close of the 16th day of January instant, after which and until the 5th day of February next, the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., Dec. 21, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared in currency, on consolidated first mortgage bonds at ninety-five, payable 20th January proximo, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. Transfer books closed till payment of dividend.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, Office and Library Furniture. NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK. Fine Cylinder Desks.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.

One of the oldest and best established Proprietary Medicines is offered for sale on account of the failing health of the proprietor. The medicine has been thoroughly advertised over the country, and is selling well. The business history and appliances are in complete working order, requiring no outlay other than running expenses. To a person with capital this is a rare opportunity for a permanent and lucrative business, which can be [illegible] to an unlimited extent. For information address S. B., care Drawer No. 29, Boston Post-Office, Massachusetts.

FOR SALE—THE MERCHANT TAILORing and Clothing business of CHAS. T. STEVENS, located at Danbury, Conn. Any person acquainted with the business will find this an excellent opportunity for safe investment, as this is an old and well-established business, and will be sold at a low price in consequence of poor health.

CHAS. T. STEVENS.

DANBURY, Dec. 31, 1872.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Java, Wednesday, Jan. 15.	Cuba, Wednesday, Feb. 5.
Calabria, Wednesday, Jan. 22.	Parthia, Wednesday, Feb. 12.
Algeria, Wednesday, Jan. 29.	Java, Wednesday, Feb. 19.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $120, gold, according to accommodation.

Tickets to Paris, $25, gold, additional.

Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 2 P. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, Jan. 25, at 2½ P. M.
ADRIATIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 1, at 3 P. M.
BALTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3½ P. M.
ATLANTIC	SATURDAY, Feb. 15, at 7:30 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Prevoost Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt.

Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. These vessels do not carry cattle or sheep.

Through rates and bills of lading to and from the interior of the country can be obtained at the Company's office.

Steerage passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE

ON STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.

From Pier No. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

ERIN	Wednesday, Jan. 15, at 3 P. M.	
SPAIN, GRACE	Wednesday, Jan. 22, at 11 A. M.	
ITALY, THOMPSON	Wednesday, Jan. 29, at 3 P. M.	

TO LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, GEORGE	Saturday, Jan. 18, at 8 A. M.	

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $85, currency

Steerage.....$30, currency

Passage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30 currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Plans or and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at 61 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

ANGLIA.....Sat. Jan. 18 | CALIFORNIA.....Sat. Feb. 1
INDIA.....Sat. Jan. 25 | ANGLIA.....Sat. Feb. 8

Passengers booked and forwarded by rail from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as easily, cheaply, speedily, and safely as by any other route, at less rates. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN	Jan. 22, at 12 M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN	Jan. 29, at 2½ P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. FOGG	Feb. 5, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH	Feb. 12, at 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. FRICE	Feb. 26, at

Cabin passage, $75 and $85, currency.

Steerage passage, $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND

ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

PERU AND CHILI, NEW-YORK.

Steamers leave 30th, 24th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Jan. 30, 1873—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. .....

Will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the Steamer GRANADA REPUBLIC, Capt. .....

touching at Acapulco, Manzanille, Mazatlan, and San Diego, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month, connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tomata, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

The COLORADO will leave San Francisco Feb. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Through passengers to San Francisco by RISING STAR, Jan. 30, will remain ten days at Panama. F. R. BABY, Agent.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,

RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED.

NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 13 East River, as follows:

MANDIE, Capt.	Tuesday, Jan. 28,
EDITH, Capt.	Tuesday, Feb. 11,

AND EVERY THIRD WEEK THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, having large saloon, state-rooms and ample ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken.

HORNIDGE & GARTSIDE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to E. A. HORNIDGE & SON, 64 Pine-st., N.Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL LINE.

TO MONTEVIDEO AND BUENOS AYRES TO JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's fine steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails in January as follows, loading at Pier No. 12 North River:

The STR. THOMAS CROWELL, BRAKEFORD, on the 19th, at 1 P. M., for Port-au-Prince, Cumana, Puerto Cabello, and Laguayra.

For freight or passage apply to

FORWOOD & CO., No. 61 Wall-st.

SOUTH ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20th of every month.

MERIDIANE, Capt. Wm. .....Jan. 22, 73
EL DORADO, Capt. TURNBULL .....Feb. 20
OCEANIC, Capt. BLOOM .....March 22

Passengers and steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, leaving and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Tri-Weekly Line. TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY. Sailing from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. The side-wheel steam-ships

JAMES LEDGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD.....Jan. 14
GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL.....Jan. 16
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL.....Jan. 18

Superior accommodations for passengers. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued in connection with the South Carolina railroads to all points South and South-west, and over the North-eastern Railroad to Florence. Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports. Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Goods forwarded free of commission. Bills of lading furnished and signed at the office.

For all Passenger and Freight Office, No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents.

For through freight tariff, or further information in reference to through freight, apply to

BENTLEY D. HASKILL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway, corner Thomas-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHRESSMAN, THURSDAY, Jan. 16, from Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 P. M.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Jan. 18, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Jan. 21, from Pier No. 15 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ON E-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS. | GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. G. & G. R. R., | Agent C. H. R.,
No. 229 Broadway. | No. 409 Broadway.

UNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAILS

FOR HAVANA AND NASSAU, N. P.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company, sailing every fortnight, on THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday....Jan. 23
COLUMBIA, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Thursday....Jan. 23
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Thurs. Feb. 6

For freight or passage apply to

A. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MERIDA, Timmerman.....Sat., Jan. 18
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.) Thu's'y, Jan. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Sherwood.....Thurs., Feb. 6.

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—In the name of the People of the State of New-York.—OSCAR S. CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 16th day of January, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 15, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York.

The complaint in the above-mentioned action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 15th day of December, 1872.

WM. C. CLIFFORD,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York, State of New-York.—OSCAR S. CHEESEMAN, plaintiff, against SAMUEL B. THOMAS, ADELINE ROHRER LIVINGSTON, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, at No. 247 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred and thirty-nine dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the first day of September, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1872. WM. C. CLIFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872.

WM. C. CLIFFORD,
Attorney for plaintiff.

d12-law6wTh*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SAMUEL B. THOMAS and ARCHER LIVINGSTON, plaintiffs, against JOSEPH N. WHITNEY, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 247 Broadway, New-York City, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and thirty-seven dollars and sixty-three cents, with interest from the 1st day of November, 1872, besides the cost of this action. Dated, New-York, Nov. 14, 1872. RAYMOND & COURSEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 247 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, this 11th day of December, 1872.

RAYMOND & COURSEN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the subscriber, appointed by the supreme Court receiver of the property and effects of the INTERNATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, hereby calls a general meeting of the creditors of said Company, at the office of said receiver, No. 179 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of January, 1873, at 12 o'clock at noon, when a l accounts and demands for and against such corporation, and all its open and subsisting contracts, will be ascertained and adjusted, and the amount of moneys in the hands of the receiver declared.—Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 9, 1873. JARVIS SLADE, Receiver.

WARREN G. BROWN, Attorney for Receiver.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 18 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872. ELLEN STUART, Administratrix.

B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.

d19-law3mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 13th day of November, 1872.

CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.

n14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, Nos. 25 and 27 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of January, 1873.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of July, 1872.

PHOEBE SMITH, Executrix.
CLARENCE A. SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL F. BELL

jy18-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM T. BUNK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Benjamin F. Beekman, No. 257 Broadway, in the City of New-York on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of September, 1872.

ELIZABETH P. BUNK, Administratrix.
BENJAMIN F. BEEKMAN, Administrator.

s28-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JANE MCCREA, late of the City of New-York deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 38 Union-square, in the city of New-York, on or before the 24th day of March next.—Dated, New-York, the 18th day of September, 1872.

JENELOPE MCCREA, Executrix.

s18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchins, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE OTTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of John Gartelman, No. 248 East 34th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1872. HENRY OTTER,

JOHN GARTELMAN,
Executors.

aug1-law6mTh*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN, AND HARTFORD RAILROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN DIVISION.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
COMMENCING NOV. 24, 1872.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

For New-Haven, 7:05, 8:06 (Ex.), 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:06 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:06 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Bridgeport, 7:05, 8:06 (Ex.), 9:06, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:06 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:06 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Milford and Stratford, 7:05, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For Fairfield, Southport, and Westport, 7:05, 9:06, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

For South Norwalk, 7:05, 8:06 (Ex.), 9:06, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 3:06 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, 8:06 (Ex.), and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M.

For Darien, 7:05, 9:06, 11:38 A. M.; 3:55, 4:38, 5:39, and 6:38 P. M.

For Stamford, 7:05, 8:06 (Ex.), 9:06, 10:06, 11:38 A. M.; 12:22 (Ex.), 2:23, 3:06 (Ex.), 3:55, 4:38 (Ex.), 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23, 8:06 (Ex.), stopping at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and 9:10 (Ex.) P. M., stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

For Greenwich and intermediate stations, 7:05, 9:06, 10:06, 11:38 A. M.; 2:23, 3:55, 4:53, 5:39, 6:03, 6:38, 7:23 P. M.

Sunday mail-train leaves Grand Central Depot, 42d-st. New-York, at 7:05 P. M., for Boston, via Springfield line, stopping at New-Rochelle, Port Chester, Stamford, South Norwalk, Darien, Rowayton, and at 9:10 P. M., for Boston via Shore Line, stopping at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

CONNECTING TRAINS.

For Boston, via Shore Line, 12:22, 9:10 P. M.

For Boston, via Hartford and Springfield, 8:06 A. M.; 12:22, 3:06, and 8:06 P. M.

For Newport, R. I., 8:06 A. M.

For Connecticut River Railroad, 8:06 A. M., 12:22 P. M. to Greenfield; 3:06 P. M. to Montreal and White Mountains.

For Hartford, Providence, and Fishkill Railroad, 8:06 A. M.; 12:22 P. M.

For Shore Line Railway, at 8:06 A. M. to Norwich and Providence, 12:22, 3:06 to New-London and Norwich, and 9:10 P. M. Boston Ex.

For Connecticut Valley Railroad, 8:06 A. M. and 3:06 P. M.

For New-Haven and Northampton Railroad, 8:06 A. M.; 3:06 P. M. to Northampton and Williamsburg.

For New-Haven, Middletown, and Willimantic Railroad. (Air-line,) 8:06 A. M. and 3:06 P. M.

For Housatonic Railroad, 8:06 A. M. and 3:06 P. M.

For Naugatuck Railroad, 8:06 A. M., 3:06 P. M., and 4:38 P. M. to Waterbury.

For Danbury and Norwalk Railroad, 7:05, 8:06, and 9:06 A. M.; 12:22 and 4:38 P. M.

For Shepaug Valley Railroad, via Danbury and Norwalk R. R., 8:06 A. M. and 4:38 P. M.

For New-Canaan Railroad, 8:06 A. M.; 12:23, 4:38, and 5:39 P. M.

Commodious sleeping-cars attached to 8:06 and 9:10 P. M. trains, and also to Sunday Mail trains on either line. Drawing-room cars attached to the 8:06 A. M., 12:22, and 3:06 P. M. trains.

Passengers can procure tickets to any point reached over this line at the Grand Central Depot, corner 42d-st and 4th-av.; also at the offices of the New-York Transfer Co., (Dodds' Express,) No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; also leaving suitable notice can have their baggage called for and checked from residence to destination.

JOHN T. MOODY, Sup't N. Y. & N. H. Div.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Camden, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark, at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:10 A. M., 12, 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 8:30, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5, 5:20, 6, 7, 8:10, 8:30, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9:30, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M.; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 6, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 5:50 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 8, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 5:20, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night; Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10, and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 8 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:10, 10:14 A. M., 12:24 P. M. daily; 2:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday, 6:40 A. M., 10:12 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:10, 10:14, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:03 P. M. Sunday, 5:21, 6:10, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

J. D. MCCABE, JR., General Passenger Agent.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Trains leave foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:30, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Parx, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riversade—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Newark, Paterson, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Pompton, Jaline's Corners, Pompton Plain, Snuffstown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Poundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Vernonville, West Town, Johnsonburg, Blair Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:3½, 10:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Montticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 8, 8:55 A. M., 3:37, 6:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 6:04 P. M.; Worendyke, 6:25, 7:27 A. M., 1:23 P. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:28, 10:50 P. M.; Paterson, 5:43, 6:47, 7:55, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving at New-York at 6:55, 7:55, 9:10, 10:30 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:40, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4.30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 3:30 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.

C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.

WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

2.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, trains will leave James slip as follows: (Leave 24th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

9:30 A. M.—Port Mamaroneck and Port Mall.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley trains.

12:30 P. M.—Jamaica Accommodation.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (Through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express trains.

5 P. M.—Riverhead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway trains.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD,

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hackage, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHATEVER.

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 122 South-st.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers EMPIRE STATE and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 P. M. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15. Trains north and east at 11 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Pier, 21. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

METALS.

THOMAS F. POPE & BRO.,

METALS.

No. 999 PEARL-STREET,

Near Beekman-st., NEW-YORK.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 2D OR 3D OF JANUARY, somewhere between the Astor House and Exchange-place, a small PACKAGE, marked "S. C. Pomeroy," containing maps and documents of no value to any one but the owner. The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving the package with E. W. POSTELL, at Geo. F. Bowen & Co.'s, No. 41 Park-row.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER FOR THE PUBLIC PRINTING.

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 8, 1873.

In pursuance of the provisions of the fourth section of an act entitled "An act to further regulate the printing of the public documents, and the purchase of paper for the Public Printing," approved on the 27th of July, 1868, sealed proposals will be received until THURSDAY, the 23d day of January, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., for furnishing the paper for the Public Printing until the 31st day of January, 1874; the said proposals to be opened before, and the awards of contracts to be made by, the Joint Committee of Congress on Public Printing, to the lowest and best bidder for the interests of the Government, the Committee reserving to itself the right to reject any and all bids as its judgment of the best interests of the Government may dictate.

The subjoined schedule specifies, as nearly as can be ascertained, the quantity of each kind of paper that will be required, but the contracts will be entered into for all that may be needed during the year, and no more.

CLASS 1.—UNCALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

30,000 reams of fine Printing Paper, uncalendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 2.—CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

15,000 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing fifty-three pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams of superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 22x34 inches, and weighing forty-four pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams superfine calendered Printing Paper, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing seventy pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

250 reams superfine Printing Paper, super-calendered, hard-sized, 24x32 inches, and weighing sixty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 3.—SIZED AND CALENDERED PRINTING PAPER.

2,000 reams superfine Printing Paper, hard-sized and super-calendered, measuring 24x38 inches, and weighing forty-five pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

100 reams super-sized and super-calendered, 15x20 inches, and weighing thirty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

1,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31½ inches, and weighing fifty pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

5,000 reams super-sized and super-calendered, measuring 22½x31½ inches, and weighing forty-two pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 4.—MAP PAPER.

2,500 reams superfine Map Paper, sized and calendered, of such sizes as may be required, corresponding in weight with paper measuring 19x24 inches, and weighing twenty-one pounds to the ream of 500 sheets.

CLASS 5.—WRITING PAPERS.—(To be of any required weights.)

5,000 reams Quarto Post, 10x16 inches.
4,000 reams Flat Cap, 13x16½, of 14x17 inches.
3,500 reams Double Cap, 16½x26, or 17x33 inches.
2,500 reams Demy, 16x20½ inches.
2,000 reams Double Demy, 20½x32 inches.
2,500 reams Folio Post, 17x22 inches.
1,500 reams Double Folio Post, 22x34 inches.
1,500 reams Medium, 18x23 inches.
1,500 reams Royal, 19x24 inches.
750 reams Super-royal, 20x28 inches.
500 reams Imperial, 22½x31 inches.
600 reams Cover Paper, measuring 20x25 inches, and of any required color or colors.
4,000

CREDIT MOBILIER.

Testimony of Thomas C. Durant and C. H. Bushnell—Mr. Brooks' Connection with the Company.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—The Credit Mobilier scandal thickens. What with two vigilant Committees digging away industriously night and day, the facts about Credit Mobilier not only come out, but other things, equally if not more questionable, also come out. There is, apparently, now no telling where these investigations will stop. Gen. Farnsworth this morning offered a very proper resolution, which, to many who remember his relations with Gen. Butler, looked like a farewell shot at that vigilant Representative. It simply directed Judge Wilson's Committee to inquire whether any member of Congress had ever been employed as counsel of either the Credit Mobilier or Union Pacific Railroad Companies, or whether any money had ever been paid by these corporations to influence any Senatorial elections in any State. It came out very soon afterward what the object was. Thomas C. Durant had sworn, in the morning session of Judge Poland's Committee, that he had contributed $10,000 toward securing the election of Senator Harlan in 1871, and that the money was used to secure newspaper influence to that end in Iowa. Subsequently Mr. C. S. Bushnell, of the Union Pacific Railroad Committee, testified that he knew of no member of Congress who had been employed as counsel by either company. On one occasion, however, in 1867, when they had some differences between themselves, he believed Mr. Alley had invited Gen. Butler to act as counsel in the matter. This was as far as this development went. Afterward, on being pressed on the other branch, Mr. Bushnell said he contributed $5,000, in 1870, to aid Gen. Thayer's canvass for the Senate in Nebraska, but that it was before the popular election, although he admitted that he would hardly have done so had not Gen. Thayer been a candidate for the Senate. Mr. Bushnell was, after this, very anxious to depart for New-Orleans, but the Committee decided to detain him for some further service, especially as he is here as a voluntary witness. The details of all the testimony are given elsewhere. Mr. McComb claims that he has established his charges against Oakes Ames, and that no one now disbelieves that Ames did give McComb the famous list of names of Congressmen. He also insists that the statement that he was compelled to make concerning Brooks has been fully established.

The Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Special Committee of the House, of which Judge Poland is Chairman, to inquire into the Credit Mobilier charges, resumed its session at 10 o'clock today, and continued the examination of Thos. C. Durant. He testified that the Pacific Railroad stock and bonds given Mr. Brooks, with the 100 shares of Credit Mobilier, were given in consequence of a special agreement. Mr. Brooks claimed more than 100 shares of Credit Mobilier, and the compromise was made on Pacific Railroad stock and bonds. They were not given to Mr. Brooks as dividends on Credit Mobilier. The dividends of Credit Mobilier prior to the Ames contract were light and did not amount to much. The Oakes Ames contract was made subject to the approval, in writing, of all the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The special agreement between witness and Mr. Brooks was made between February and April, 1867. The Credit Mobilier stock at that time was of doubtful value. Mr. Brooks took an active interest in the construction of the Union Pacific Road. Mr. Brooks claimed that he was entitled to two hundred shares, $20,000, of Credit Mobilier stock under the special agreement, and witness did not want to let him have that much, as the stock had increased in value. Hence the compromise. Witness had taken $600,000 in Credit Mobilier stock, and the increase made $900,000. Had no knowledge, either directly or indirectly, of any member of Congress being influenced by Credit Mobilier stock. Witness claims the stock standing in Mr. Ames' name as trustee belongs to the Company, and he has a suit against Mr. Ames, to recover, if he can ever catch him in New-York, to serve the papers. Never made arrangements to let any member of Congress have stock, except in the case of Mr. Boyer, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Brooks. He supposed the road was through with anything it wanted in Congress; was not afraid of any Congressional investigation; thought the first mortgage bonds and Union Pacific stock given Mr. Brooks were about $9,000; witness was then $1,000 better off than if he had let him have 200 shares of Credit Mobilier, as Mr. Brooks claimed Credit Mobilier at that time was worth at least 200; never knew of anything belonging to Credit Mobilier being used to influence members of Congress.

By Mr. Brooks—First had business transactions with Mr. Brooks in 1866 or 1867. Mr. Brooks made a great effort to get the Credit Mobilier stock taken in New-York, but no one took it, on the ground that the enterprise was too distant and out among the savages. Mr. Brooks might have had $600,000 in Credit Mobilier in 1866, if he had wanted it. Regarded it as patriotic in Mr. Brooks to spend his time in efforts to build the Pacific Railroad. The Government surveys were of no use in building the road. Mr. Brooks created a favorable impression for the stock, although he was not able to have it put upon the market.

By Mr. Niblack—Q.—State whether the Union Pacific, or men connected with that enterprise, were not called upon to assist in the Senatorial election in 1866 and 1867 in Iowa? A.—I do not recollect. I did assist myself. I had a large interest in Iowa myself, and during the canvass I assisted.

Q.—It has been stated to me that you gave a check for $10,000 to assist in that election. A.—I did not. I gave two checks for $5,000 each.

Q.—Can you explain the history of those checks, and for what purpose they were given? A.—For the purpose of securing the election.

Q.—Whose election? A.—Harlan's; for the purpose of securing the influence of some newspapers; I don't know how it was applied. Moses H. Grinnell, I believe, subscribed $5,000 to the General Republican Committee to secure the election of Grant. It seemed to have rather gone past, and I paid it.

C. S. Bushnell sworn, and stated he came voluntarily without a summons. He testified that he was a trustee under the Oakes Ames contract after the road had been built to the one hundredth meridian; the Credit Mobilier was between three and four millions of dollars in debt when the increase of stock was made; witness placed about $250,000 worth of that stock on the market; Mr. Ames was also making strenuous efforts to get the stock on the market; it was finally decided to sell the bonds which they had on hand; witness was appointed to sell the bonds, and in five or six months ten million dollars' worth of bonds were sold; when Credit Mobilier got ashore, Mr. Ames went to his friends in Congress and out of Congress, to get them to take stock, and all men who did take stock should be proud of it. Witness had a letter from a prominent bank where the Credit Mobilier was thrown out, as the bank would have nothing to do with it because they thought there was fraud and corruption. He thought a great wrong was being done by this investigation; there was a want of moral courage on the part of certain men who did agree to take the stock, but now would not stand up and say they agreed to take it. Never heard Mr. Ames mention having offered the stock to either Colfax, Blaine, Kelley, Scofield, Garfield, Bingham, or Senator Wilson. Witness never offered it to any member of Congress. Did not think that Mr. Hooper or Mr. Ames were ashamed of having taken hold and helped them through at the beginning. Did not think other men should be now.

By Mr. McCreary—Witness holds $102,000 worth of Credit Mobilier stock, and could not use it now on account of this investigation. Thought a member of Congress having stock in Credit Mobilier had a perfect right to vote on Pacific Railroad matters. Saw no more impropriety in it than one owning national bank stock.

By Judge Poland—It was the understanding that Mr. Ames got the large amount of stock to enable him to fulfill engagements which he had entered into previously. He felt, as Mr. Ames had expressed it in one of his letters, that if they went back on Congressmen after the stock had gone up, when it had been promised them when it was down, Congressmen would go back on them. [Laughter.]

At 12:30 o'clock the Committee adjourned until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Proceedings Before the Wilson Committee.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 15.—The Wilson Special Committee resumed business at 11½ o'clock. H. C. Crane sworn: He was Assistant Treasurer of the Credit Mobilier until May, 1867, and was now a stockholder in that organization. A document authenticated by affidavit shows witness. It contained the names of those holding stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Credit Mobilier at the same time, together with the dividends. Witness testified as to the correctness of the record; had no books or papers showing the dividends and allotments, or the action taken by the Credit Mobilier indorsing and ratifying the Ames contract; Mr. Durant has copies; he was made Assistant Treasurer and Secretary of the Ames Trustees in October, 1867; at the meeting of the trustees a resolution was passed to purchase the first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, which the trustees paid for at whatever price was authorized; the books of the trustees of the Ames contract would show what they bought, where they obtained money, and all about the transactions. Witness showed that the dividends on the Ames contract aggregated 545 per cent.

In order to afford the members an opportunity to participate in the business of the House, the Committee took a recess until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Committee resumed the examination of Mr. Crane at 2½ o'clock.

On the 26th of January, 1867, the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier was increased fifty per cent.; the increased stock being distributed to parties already interested. The dividend of twelve per cent. for two years was declared Dec. 28, 1868, and this dividend was on the increased capital of $3,750,000.

By Mr. Swann—Q.—What pressing necessity was there for the increase of stock? A.—To raise money to construct the road, and not to declare dividends.

He said he did not know for whom Oakes Ames held in trust 343 shares of Credit Mobilier stock. One year and six months' interest were paid for them. The stock was transferred to Ames by Dillon, who received it from Durant. The transfers were made on the 8th and 20th of January, 1868.

Cornelius S. Bushnell, of New-Haven, being sworn, gave an account of his connection with the Union Pacific Railroad, having procured the first $2,000,000 for building the road, and, also, a concise history of the road from its commencement to its completion. The Company, he said, expect such an increase of business this year as to enable it to meet all legal obligations.

In answer to a question by the Chairman witness said: The Northern and Southern Pacific Railroads would interfere with the business of the Union Pacific, but the last named would make up in mineral and other developments of the country what it would lose by the competing roads. Never heard of any money being used to influence members of Congress; he had recollection of where a member of Congress came in to give counsel, but it was not at the instance of either the Pacific Railroad Company or Credit Mobilier, nor did he know that any such member received a fee; his impression was that in the year 1867 Mr. Alley brought in a member of Congress as his counsel; Mr. McComb, at the same time, brought in Judge Black; the counsel of Mr. Alley was now in Congress—Gen. Butler—but the witness thought that this was a year before Gen. Butler was elected to the House of Representatives.

Witness did not know of any money being given, directly or indirectly, or of any land grants or acceptances, to Senator Harlan; Dr. Durant informed witness that he was going to assist Senator Harlan in being elected Senator by sustaining one or two Iowa newspapers in his interest; this was prior to 1870; my impression was that Harlan was at that time Secretary of the Interior. Witness was asked whether any Senator or Representative had been elected with the aid of funds from the Union Pacific or Credit Mobilier Companies; to which he replied, as to himself he had always liberally subscribed for general political purposes, and his impression was that in one instance he contributed $5,000 to Senator Thayer, which money was drawn by draft on him. He thought this was in the Nebraska State election of 1870, when Thayer was a candidate for re-election. Thayer was a friend of witness, and in giving the money he thought it might aid in securing his (Thayer's) re-election. Witness did not remember of ever having made any other contribution for anybody for a similar case; did not think he had ever made such a large contribution before; he generally gave $1,000 or $2,500 for electioneering purposes, just as he would pay taxes; every man must do something to save the country. [Laughter.] Witness never heard of any of the trustees having given money or bonds to influence the election of members of Congress; if this had been so he was in a position to know the fact; he signed a paper authorizing Oakes Ames to deliver two hundred and odd shares of Credit Mobilier stock to certain members of Congress; Mr. Ames had informed him that he had disposed of that amount of stock, and the members expected him to fulfill his engagements; never heard Ames say he would place the stock where it would be of most good, but that it would be bad policy to break his engagements, and witness also thought so; witness was surprised that while gentlemen should be willing to take the stock at 97 they had not the moral courage to say they did so when it was worth from 200 to 300 per cent.

The Committee, at 4 o'clock, adjourned till 7½ o'clock.

On reassembling, Thos. C. Durant was sworn, and was interrogated regarding matters connected with the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad. The examination was elaborate and minute, the witness answering many of the questions after a reference to the books of the Union Pacific and Credit Mobilier.

The Committee adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The Night-Soil Contract—Small-Pox Statistics—Election of Counsel.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon, President Bosworth in the chair. There were present Mayor Havemeyer, and all the members of the Board.

The President of the Board was authorized to examine the contract with Middleton & Bell for the removal of night-soil, and to determine whether a more advantageous contract cannot be made for removing night-soil from the City.

Mayor Havemeyer stated that he had been informed that the Lodi Manufacturing Company, to whom the night-soil belonged, by virtue of their contract with the City, used seven boats for removing the night-soil, and that one of these boats had not been taken away from Harlem in four months, and that three other boats had not been used in two months. If this was the case the City was certainly paying a most extravagant price when it paid the Company $150 a day, or $900 a week, for removing night-soil.

A petition was received from Peter Schriber for a license to empty and clean cesspools, and remove their contents by air-tight apparatus, which petition was referred to the Sanitary Committee.

The Mayor called the attention of the Board to a bill for $150, rendered by the Manhattan Odorless Excavating Company to Patrick Quinn, of Nos. 161 and 163 Lewis-street, for scavenging work done by the Company. Mr. Quinn complains that the charges are extortionate. The bill was referred to the Sanitary Committee for investigation.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, stated that of the twenty-five cases of small-pox reported last week, three were found concealed in one house in Cherry-street, and the patients were convalescent at the time of the discovery; twelve were removed to the Small-pox Hospital, two absconded and have not since been discovered, and the others were properly isolated at their homes. Nineteen had been vaccinated in infancy, five had never been vaccinated, and in one case the facts in regard to vaccination could not be ascertained. The number of small-pox cases reported during the corresponding week last year was eighty-three.

The question of selecting a counsel to the Board, in place of Mr. Aaron J. Vanderpoel, who resigned several weeks ago, was then taken up. On motion, the resignation of Mr. Vanderpoel was accepted.

Commissioner Manierre nominated Charles P. Shaw, the recent unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the Sixth District, for the position.

Commissioner Henry Smith nominated John I. Davenport, at present United States Commissioner, and Dr. Stephen Smith nominated Col. George S. Hastings, the present Chief Clerk of the Board.

Mayor Havemeyer remarked that Mr. Davenport was too much occupied to do this business well.

Commissioner Henry Smith said that Mr. Davenport would not attempt to hold both positions, but, if elected, would resign one.

A vote was then taken with the following result:

For Mr. Davenport—Commissioners Barr, Henry Smith, Ceccarini, Mullaly, S. Smith, and Vanderpoel—6.

For Mr. Shaw—Mayor Havemeyer, and Commissioners Bosworth, Manierre, and Gross—4.

Mr. Davenport was, therefore, declared duly elected.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the work of the different Bureaus for the week ending Jan. 13. The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 1,617 inspections by the Health Inspectors and assistants. The Vaccinating Corps have visited 8,590 families, to whom vaccination was offered, and have vaccinated 2,335 persons, of which 326 were primary and 2,009 were secondary.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle 1; sheep, 6; hogs, 27; veal, (carcass,) 12; veal, ("bob,") 27; beef, 293 pounds; veal, ("cut,") 70 pounds; fish, 3,000 pounds.

The following tabulated statement is furnished by Dr. Chas. P. Russell, the Register of Records:

	Week ending Jan. 4, 1873	Week ending Jan. 11, 1873	Annual death-rate per 1,000 during past week, (population being estimated at 1,000,000.)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years
Zymotic diseases	140	119	6.19	139	111.4
Constitutional diseases	131	120	6.24	90	116.0
Local diseases	240	216	11.23	170	205.4
Developmental diseases	45	37	1.92	36	27.0
Deaths by violence	27	16	.83	24	20.6
Total deaths by week	583	508	[illegible]	467	[illegible]

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Gilbert Elevated Railroad Plan Revived—Encouraging Prospects.

In January, 1872, a bill was introduced into the Legislature to incorporate "the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company," and to provide a feasible, safe, and speedy system of rapid transit through the City. A commission was appointed, consisting of Gen. John A. Dix, Gen. Chester Arthur, Stephen Knapp, and Gen. L. A. Gilmore, to inquire and investigate the scheme proposed by Mr. Rufus S. Gilbert, and after a protracted series of meetings they have reported favorably upon the plan. As soon as the Committee delivered its report to the Company its projectors proceeded to reorganize, the object in doing this being to bring all interested in the question of rapid transit, especially railway capitalists, under one head, namely, the "Gilbert Elevated Railway Company." Several meetings have been held for this purpose, and yesterday they culminated in the election of the following gentlemen as directors:

D. Forster, P. H. Watson, Fred Schuchardt, W. R. Travers, George H. Brown, Samuel L. M. Barlow, John L. Hoyt, Isaac P. Martin, H. Vandyke, and A. McKinney.

After organizing the directors elected the following officers: President, W. Forster, Jr.; Vice-President, John L. Hoyt; Treasurer, A. McKinney; Secretary, E. F. Bacon; Chief Engineer, Rufus H. Gilbert.

The plan of the Company combines in an eminent degree strength with lightness and beauty of architectural design. The railway is elevated about twenty-four feet above the middle of the street, and rests on arches, which are supported by ornamental columns placed along the line of the curbstones, leaving the sidewalks clear for travel. The telegraph wires are carried on the arches, relieving the streets of the present cumbersome poles, and the columns support the gas-lights. The Engineer states that by improved methods of construction of the road-bed the noise of the trains will be scarcely perceptible, and that, by means of screens, which come up on the sides as high as the wheels of the cars, their movement is kept from view of the horses in streets below. The line will run completely around the City, though the exact location of the route, except that a portion of it will follow the south side of the Harlem River, from Second-avenue to King's Bridge, and will connect with all the railroad lines diverging from the City in that direction.

The names of Edward H. Tracy, of the Department of Public Works, and H. A. St. Johns, have been mentioned as likely to be offered the appointment of consulting engineers of the enterprise.

The cost of undertaking is roughly estimated at $700,000 per mile, and the management are confident that when the line is completed the problem of rapid transit in this City will have been solved, and that the crowding of means of convenience to the up-town districts of an evening, and, vice versa, of a morning, will be no more.

Mayor Havemeyer and the Council of Political Reform.

A Committee of the Council of Political Reform yesterday waited upon Mayor Havemeyer at the City Hall, and presented him with the following address:

To Hon. William F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York:

SIR: It is with no ordinary feeling of pride and pleasure that we congratulate you upon your accession to the Chief Magistracy of the City; pride, as citizens of a commercial emporium excelling in wealth, intelligence, and enterprise, in seeing at the head of the Municipal Government a citizen experienced in affairs, and identified with the progress and good name of the City; pleasure, in the confident belief that you will introduce a vigorous system of administrative economy, honesty, and publicity into every Department of the City Government, so that it shall be carried on upon the same wise and just principles that characterize the business of an upright and successful merchant. The Council of Political Reform will do all in its power to sustain you in such a course. They are aware of the difficulties and embarrassments that will arise from active and strong political organizations, who, as heretofore, will seek to make the public interests secondary to party and personal ends. You know well how great have been the evils to the City arising from the attempt of the Municipal authorities to build up and sustain mere party domination; and to what a depth of fraud, crime, corruption, and debt the City Government fell, before the citizens, irrespective of political party, could be aroused to their duties and the assertion of their rights as the real rulers of the Metropolis. Partisan clamor will, as heretofore, demand much that the public interest forbids; and, while pretending to favor reform, it will often embarrass executive action, unless carried out through party tools and for party aggrandizement. The Council of Political Reform ask from you that the cause of Reform shall not be sacrificed to promote the supposed interests of any political party. They hope to see placed in the reorganized Departments men of integrity and responsibility, whose ample qualifications will be recognized by the public, and command its confidence.

The measures of retrenchment and of financial policy which must come up for discussion and decision will necessarily call for the exercise of all your ability and wisdom, and in their effects will reach far into the future.

We take this occasion to promise you our hearty co-operation, and to tender to you the assurance of our respect and confidence.

In behalf of the New-York City Council of Political Reform.

WM. H. NEILSON, President.

H. N. BEERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 13, 1873.

MAYOR HAVEMEYER'S REPLY.

Mayor Havemeyer then made the following verbal reply:

Gentlemen of the Council of Political Reform:

It would be sheer affectation in me to attempt to disguise the pleasure I feel in receiving the congratulations as the elect of the people to the Chief Magistracy of this City. But in doing so, I cannot forbear to refer to the active and energetic efforts of the Council of Political Reform, in effecting results which promise to improve the moral, social, and financial condition of this great City. You have worked hard, have worked earnestly, and, in co-operation with other organizations in the interests of the people, have worked triumphantly. But while my work has just begun, you must not suppose that yours is finished. I shall need, in the discharge of the onerous duties which the people have imposed upon me, the continued and effective aid of your Council, and all other associations of kindred sympathies. You may depend on me to exert all the ability I possess, and all I can command to promote the best interests of the City, and if our efforts to do so during my term of office shall be crowned with an equal degree of success in the future as in the past, any sacrifices I may be called upon to make in accomplishing it, will be more than compensated to me.

Arrest of Scheffiin, the Wife Murderer.

George Scheffiin, who murdered his wife in Eleventh-street—the details of which are given on the second page—was arrested in Fisher's boarding-house, No. 1,487 Third-avenue, last evening, by Detectives Bennett and Clapp, of the Central Office. Policemen Judge and Walker, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who were hot on the trail, entered the room just as the detectives were waking up Scheffiin, who was in bed. He was brought before Inspector McDermott, at the Central Office, and remanded to the custody of Capt. Walsh, of the Seventeenth Precinct. Inspector McDermott said "George, this is a bad business." Scheffiin said, "Yes, Sir; I'm sorry." He was then removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Station. While there he told Capt. Walsh that his wife died at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. On leaving the house at 10 o'clock, he went to Mr. Hatton, the undertaker, and ordered him to bring a coffin to the house in Eleventh-street, as his wife was dead. The undertaker went to the house with the coffin, and found that Mrs. Scheffiin had been murdered. Blood was found in the yard and hallway, showing that the fight between the murdered woman and her husband had continued all over the house until the fatal injuries were inflicted in the bedroom. Scheffiin is a man of fine appearance, of portly build, and good address for a working man. He has not given any statement regarding the affair.

The Deputy-Chamberlain Contest.

The quiet of the Chamberlain's office was yesterday undisturbed, Mr. Walter B. Palmer exercising the duties of Deputy Chamberlain without any interference from Mr. Foley or other person. The argument on the second injunction granted by Chief-Justice Barbour against Mr. Foley will come up today at the Superior Court, but it has not yet been definitely settled when the counsel for F. A. Palmer and co-defendants, in the suit brought by Mr. Foley, will have their answer ready, and in the meantime the banks are restrained from paying the expenses of the Chamberlain's office or handing over the interest on the City deposits to the Chamberlain. It is currently reported that some arrangement may yet be agreed upon between the counsel on both sides to have the question brought up before the General Term of the Supreme Court, so as to settle the dispute as to which of the two parties, John Foley or Walter B. Palmer, is entitled to the office of Deputy Chamberlain.

Promenade Concert of the Forty-Seventh Regiment.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, National Guard State of New-York, had a promenade concert and soirée dansante at their armory, Williamsburg, last evening. The main hall was elaborately decked with many colored streamers, flags, and the arms of the States. The music-stand was in the centre. At 9½ o'clock the overture commenced, while the assembled guests, already quite numerous, poured into the hall and promenaded to the strains of a full regimental band of thirty pieces. Among those present were Gen. W. H. Morris, of Gov. Dix's staff; Brig.-Gen. Meserole, of the Eleventh Brigade, and staff; Col. Ward, of the Twenty-third; Col. McLeer, of the Fourteenth; Capt. Waters, of the United States Navy; Major G. L. Dennis and Adjt. Clark, of the Twenty-first Regiment. After several pieces had been played, dancing commenced and was kept up until past midnight.

Col. D. E. Austin, with Capt. T. V. Tuttle and Lieut. Brower, formed the Reception Committee, and the Executive Committee consisted of Lieut.-Col. A. H. Rogers, Capt. A. A. Doughty, and Capt. W. J. Powell. Both Committees were untiring in their attentions to the guests, and rendered material aid in making the affair agreeable.

THE EDGAR STUART.

Narrative of her Voyage—She Lands Arms and Ammunition in Cuba.

KEY WEST, Fla., Jan. 15.—The steamer Edgar Stuart arrived here on the 13th inst. She is under command of Capt. Rudolph Sommers, formerly of the United States Navy, which service he left in 1868; since which time he has been in the service of the Cubans, and is pretty well known, as having made some seven or eight successful landings of arms, &c., on the Cuban coast. His property on the Island of Cuba is said to have been confiscated by the Spanish Government in 1870, but the Captain says he has never, to his knowledge, owned any property on that island. He left New-York for Aspinwall on the 11th of December with part of a crew for the Edgar Stuart, and arrived at Aspinwall on the 19th, expecting to find the Stuart in condition to leave on the 20th. Such not being the case, he left on the 25th of December, and arrived off the coast of Cuba on the 28th. He touched at a place known to him as Port Lino, and sent messengers into the interior to the Cuban chiefs to inform them that the steamer would be back in three or four days, and to have a force there to receive the arms and ammunition; also to send a force for the same purpose to a place known as Port Quao. The steamer then proceeded to the north-east coast, and on the 1st of January arrived at Port Quao, a small Cuban hamlet on the coast, where parties were ready to receive the arms and ammunition.

Half the cargo was landed here on the 1st inst., and all moved into the country at once. The same day the steamer proceeded back to Port Lino, arriving there on the 2d inst. The parties here were also ready to receive the balance of the cargo, and it was discharged the same day. Then coasting along the south coast on leaving Port Lino, a Spanish gun-boat was sighted at a distance of about ten miles, but as the gun-boat did not interfere or give chase, to the Captain's knowledge, he did not trouble himself with her. This is the only war vessel he met from Cape Mercy to Cape San Antonio, although coasting within five or six miles of the land. He left Port Lino on the 2d inst. At about eleven miles off San Antonio the machinery of the Stuart broke down. The vessel was put under canvas, and with great difficulty got off the Cuban coast, as the wind was blowing a gale from the north-west. She reached Key West under sail, and is now coaling here. The Stuart took eleven Cuban passengers from Aspinwall, one of whom is Col. Aguero, to whom, the Captain says, great credit is due for the arrangements as to the landing and prompt discharge of the arms and ammunition at the places named. The eleven passengers returned with the Stuart and are now here.

Department of Public Instruction—Appointment of Committees.

The Commissioners of Public Instruction met yesterday, President Josiah G. Holland in the chair, and Messrs. Smyth, Gross, Jarvis, Lewis, Beardslee, Duryea, Jenkins, Brennan, being present.

The President stated that he had called the meeting in pursuance of a request of Messrs. Duryea, Smyth, Jarvis, Wood, and Lewis, in view of the excitement about heating apparatus of the schools, which was embodied in a report to be presented by the Committee on Hygienics.

The President then delivered his inaugural speech, which was ordered on the minutes, and 1,500 copies printed for distribution.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward, assuring the Board that the steam-heating apparatus in Schools Nos. 40 and 50 are perfectly safe, and that several slight changes suggested by the Superintendent of buildings are being made.

Mr. Ward moved that the Committee on Finance be instructed to set apart $145,588 of the appropriations for 1873, to enable the Board to pay back that sum, which was loaned in 1870 from the appropriation for the erection of the Normal College. The resolution was referred.

The following Standing Committees were then appointed:

Finance—Commissioners Lewis, Ward, Brennan, Beardslee, and Smyth.

Teachers—Gross, Lewis, Jenkins, Jarvis, and Brennan.

Buildings and Repairs—Ely, Lewis, and Duryea.

Supplies—Beardslee, Ward, and Brennan.

Auditing Committee—Smyth, Sands, Jenkins, Ely, and Duryea.

Course of Studies, &c.—Jenkins, Gross, and Sands.

Sites and New Schools—Brennan, Ely, and Smyth.

Normal College, Evening and Colored Schools—Ward, Duryea, Smyth, Gross, and Jarvis.

By-Laws, Elections, Printing, &c.—Jarvis, Sands, and Beardslee.

The contracts for delivery of the supplies was awarded to Francis T. Cannon for $1,980, and his assignment of the same to Henry A. Sales was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Wood, it was resolved to direct the Principals of Primary Schools to give all pupils daily the customary recess of twenty minutes.

A report of the Committee on Hygienics, accompanied by a report from the Superintendent of Buildings, was presented, in which Mr. Hogg deprecates the idea that the school buildings are not perfectly safe. All our school buildings are safe in every respect, and no danger need be apprehended.

Mr. Wood declared that all buildings under control of the Board were as safe as the houses of the Commissioners, and in many instances a great deal safer.

The Board then adjourned.

The Abattoir Trouble at Communipaw.

The trouble between the Communipaw Abattoir Company and the Fertilizing Company, which resulted in depriving the latter of water for a short time, threatens no greater inconvenience, notwithstanding the report that a riot was apprehended. A reporter of the TIMES called, yesterday, upon both parties interested, and learned that even the brief annoyance caused to the Fertilizing Company by having the water cut off from their use, was remedied by their using instead the river water, which they obtain by pumping.

The foreman of the fertilizing establishment, Mr. Kelly, told the reporter, that by the direction of the Company's Secretary, workmen had been employed to lay a new pipe to reach the main on Communipaw-avenue, but when the men had prosecuted the work to the limits of the Fertilizing Company's property, and were about to go on with the work on the property of the Abattoir Company, they were cautioned to desist. They did so, and there the matter ended, nothing more hostile transpiring on either side.

The foreman, Mr. Kelly, says that the action of the Abattoir Company in cutting off the water resulted solely from financial considerations. They have had larger offers for the blood from other firms than they are now paid, and are anxious, he says, to have an opportunity to dispose of it at this advanced rate.

The Children's Education Relief Association.

The Trustees of the Children's Educational Relief Association met, yesterday, at No. 63 Wall-street, and organized by electing the following officers: Rufus R. Graves, President; Henry Brewster, Esq., Vice-President; Wallace P. Groom, Secretary; Henry S. Terbell, Treasurer. The Association is purely a benevolent one, and is in full sympathy with the other benevolent institutions of the City. Its object is to aid poor children to attend the public schools, and to afford proper facilities for that purpose. Among its incorporators are Judge Larremore, Judge Van Vorst, Superintendent Kiddle, Alderman Vance, Henry Levin, W. H. Beers, and other prominent citizens.

Murder Trial in Bridgeton, N. J.

Bridgeton, the county-seat of Cumberland, is just now agitated by a murder trial, the first that has occurred there for several years. On the 15th of August last a party of 500 persons, consisting of the members of Fame Hose Company, of Wilmington, Del., and their friends, visited the town on an excursion. Some of the party ordered dinner at a hotel kept by Charles C. Davis. During the meal an altercation arose between Mr. Davis and one of the excursionists named Patrick Sweeney, when the latter knocked Davis down, and beat him so terribly that he was taken to his room in an insensible condition, and died the same night. The District-Attorney stated in his opening, yesterday, that he was prepared to prove these facts. Case still on.

Accident to a Freight-Train Near Rahway, N. J.

The northward-bound Millstone freight-train met with an accident, yesterday morning, between Linden and Rahway. A truck under a heavily-loaded car gave way, and threw the car off the track. The succeeding cars were each thrown off the track, some on one side and some on the other. The track was obstructed from 5 o'clock, the hour at which the accident occurred, until 8. The damage to the cars was not very extensive, only one being wrecked. That one was loaded with barrels of whisky, which was spilled freely over the track. The railroad hands and others who came to the spot indulged freely in the liquor, and before their work was completed many of them were insensible. The work of clearing the track was thereby delayed, and the passenger-trains were exposed to danger. The Superintendent of the division yesterday discharged the men for drunkenness.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The dealers in naval stores and petroleum will in future meet at the Produce Exchange.

The ship-owners will meet on Tuesday next, for the purpose of establishing an exchange.

The funeral of the late Augustus Whiting took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 3 West Thirty-fourth street.

Mary Sullivan, who had been arrested for intoxication, gave birth to a male infant at the Oak-street Police Station yesterday.

Maurice Daly has challenged Cyrille Dion, the champion billiard player, to play a match game for the championship and $500 a side.

The time for proposals to furnish cement and iron used for the San Francisco City Hall, has been extended to the 15th of February.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, George H Williams pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was sent to Sing Sing for five years.

Mary E. Watson, aged twenty, a resident of Troy, N. Y., was delivered of a female infant on board of the Montreal train at the Grand Central Depot yesterday.

Charles Kimler was committed at the Tombs by Justice Hogan yesterday, for having snatched a silver watch and $125 from Henry Keck in Washington-street, on Tuesday night.

The German Landwehr was last night engaged in an entertainment, including military exercises, at Concordia Hall, in Avenue A. The company was under the command of Otto Falk.

Yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the kindling-wood factory of Ames & Brown, No. 602 West Thirty-ninth-street. Damage to stock, $1,000; no insurance. The building was damaged $400; insured.

The customary drawing of names of parties to serve as Grand Jurors in the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Sessions, during the February Term, took place yesterday, before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers.

In the matters of the petition of William Rainey, assignee in bankruptcy of Alfred Weld, and of the motion for a stay of proceedings in the matter of Nathaniel Dale, bankrupt, Judge Woodruff yesterday denied both applications.

In Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, Judge Fancher rendered judgment against the City in favor of several officers serving in the Court of Common Pleas during the year 1871, the judgment being subject to the decision of the Court at General Term.

Battery H, of the First Division, New-York State National Guards, commanded by Capt. John V. Haubner, gave its sixth annual ball at the National Assembly Rooms last night, which was attended by a military parade and exercises by the members of the battery.

The funeral of Daniel C. Kingsland took place yesterday, from his late residence, No. 119 Fifth-avenue. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Hoyt. The body was inclosed in a rose-wood casket, with massive silver mountings. The interment took place at Green-Wood Cemetery.

Christopher Yetta and Frederick Glang, distillers at Thirty-ninth-street and First-avenue, were brought before Commissioner Shields yesterday, charged with making whisky and rum from molasses mash. The prisoners were released on their own recognizance for examination today.

Archibald H. Campbell, late Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was yesterday held in $5,000 bail, by Justice Fowler, for threatening to take the life of his mother, an old lady aged eighty-four years, because she refused to alter her will at his dictation.

Judge Barrett, yesterday, granted a writ of alternative mandamus against Controller Green, whereby the latter is to show cause why he should not pay $17,500 for rent of the Ninth Regiment drill-rooms at Nos. 108 and 110 West Twenty-fourth-street, during the year 1872. Argument is to be heard today.

The fourth annual ball of the Lincoln Union, of the Ninth Ward, took place last evening, at Apollo Hall. Dancing was commenced at 10 o'clock and kept up until a late hour, Wallace's Band furnishing the music. The attendance was very large, and the arrangements were carried out in a satisfactory manner.

Controller Green has directed Auditor Earle to keep the County Bureau, in the Controller's office, open Thursday and Friday evenings, (today and to-morrow,) until 9 o'clock, for the purpose of paying inspectors of election and poll clerks, whose duties prevent their calling during the regular office hours.

The Atalanta Boat Club of New-York have elected the following officers: President, Ransom Parker, Jr.; Vice-President, William H. Webster; Secretary, James W. Edwards; Treasurer, Henry S. Sproull; Financial Secretary, William C. Mainland; Captain, Dr. Russel Withers; Lieutenant, Leander Waterbury.

In the matter of Hook and Ladder No. 1 and Fire Engine No. 7, seized by the Sheriff to satisfy two judgments against the City of $5,000 and $1,000 respectively, Judge Barrett yesterday granted an order requiring counsel for the plaintiffs to show cause, today, why the execution should not be set aside and the property released.

By the arrival at this port of the City of Brussels, Celtic, and Hansa, with English dates extending from Dec. 31 to Jan. 3, mail news later by five days than that already at hand has been received at this office. We are once more under obligations to the management of the White Star Line and to the officers of the Celtic for valued additions to our European files.

BROOKLYN.

The expenses of the Fire Department during the past year were $354,946 57.

Judge McCue, in the City Court, yesterday fined two jurors $10 each for being five minutes too late.

The body of a male infant, newly born, was found, yesterday morning, in an ash-barrel in Henry-street, near Remsen-street.

D. McCormack, of No. 737 Atlantic-street, was arrested yesterday for selling manufactured tobacco without having paid the special tax.

Rev. Nevin Woodside, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, on Duffield-street, has decided to decline the call recently extended to him from the First Presbyterian Church of Pittsburg, Penn.

The suit of Thos. J. Barr, Receiver of A. Benninger & Co. vs. Henrietta A. Wilson, to foreclose a mortgage, was before the Supreme Court, yesterday, and is still pending. The defense is that the mortgage was obtained by fraud.

The jury, in the case of George Rogers, tried in the Court of Sessions on a charge of attempting to kill Ed. Hart, found a verdict of guilty, yesterday. The defense proved great provocation. Rogers was sentenced to twenty-nine days' imprisonment in the County Jail.

The weekly report of the County Poor House, at Flatbush, shows as follows: Inmates remaining in the nursery at last report, 387; patients in the hospital, 444; small-pox hospital, 23; almshouse, 1,009; asylum, 745. The receipts during the past week were $1,008 72; disbursements, $4,510 59.

The twelfth annual meeting of the Woman's Union Missionary Society was held yesterday in the Church of the Pilgrims, (Rev. Dr. Storrs,) corner Remsen and Henry streets. Rev. Dr. Buddington presided. The report for the year 1872 was read, giving an encouraging statement of the missionary work in China, India, and Greece, as well as at home.

Yesterday afternoon James Smith, a New-York thief, who had stolen a quantity of wearing apparel, &c., from the residences of Mr. Granahow, No. 50 Hicks-street, and Mrs. Julia Foster, No. 44 Hicks-street, was arrested after an exciting chase through the streets. In his flight he attempted to stab Mr. James Case, of Remsen-street, who was about to intercept him. The stolen property was recovered and Smith was held for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

On Tuesday evening a ruffian entered the house of Mrs. Nancy Halsey, a widow lady, residing at Bridge Hampton. He struck her a blow on the head, and, seizing her by the throat, knocked her down and robbed her of $50, and then made his escape.

NEW-JERSEY.

The New-Jersey State Agricultural Society meets in Trenton, this morning.

The Sound, in the vicinity of Elizabethport, was entirely freed from ice yesterday.

Paterson is in arrears to the county, on the new tax levy, to the amount of $60,000.

The Second Regiment in Paterson has been strengthened by the addition of a newly-formed company.

The ball and reception of the Pavonia Club, at Cooper Hall, Jersey City, last evening, was well attended and very successful.

The installation of Rev. John Heberle as pastor of the German Presbyterian Church, in Paterson, will take place next Wednesday.

John Haskins, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, eighty-three years of age, was found dead in his bed yesterday morning.

The trial of John Sweeney for the murder of Charles O. Davis, at Bridgeton, will be held at the present term of the Salem County Court.

Vice-President Colfax will speak at the annual Convention of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance, in Trenton, on the 23d inst.

Mr. James Patterson, a well-known citizen of Elizabeth, died yesterday morning from the effects of a fall on the sidewalk in front of his house one week ago.

The statement that W. H. Core was fatally burned by the recent disaster near Callicoon, on the Erie Railway, is untrue. The report of the accident, as originally sent, and which represented that only one person was seriously injured, was correct.

The Japanese Commissioners, Messrs. T. Yosio, N. Wakayama, and H. Eh, yesterday revisited the principal soap and candle establishments in Jersey City.

The water supply of Jersey City is to be cut off from 9 o'clock Saturday night until noon Sunday, to enable some necessary repairs to be made in the reservoir.

The Custom-house officers recently found several hundred dollars' worth of cloth, silks, poplins, umbrellas, &c., concealed on the Cunard steam-ship Java, as she was lying at Jersey City.

The Masonic Building Association, of Jersey City, has elected Isaac Van Saun President and John Halladay Vice-President. The Masonic Temple, which is in course of erection, will be completed by May 1.

A committee of the striking Paterson silk weavers visited, yesterday, the factory of Messrs. Tilt. The men, it is claimed, were given reason to think that the price per yard will be increased from forty cents to forty-five cents, and that they will receive steady work.

The following new post-offices have been established in New-Jersey: Dundee Lake, Bergen County, David R. Alyea, Postmaster; Lyons, Somerset County, Stevens Butler, Postmaster. James R. Northrop has been appointed Postmaster at Mt. Salem, Sussex County, in place of the former official, who has removed from the village.

Yesterday afternoon, about one hundred New-Jersey sports of Hudson and Essex Counties met to witness a private main between Jim Stevens' breed and a portion of the Ludlow stock of Union Hill, represented by Pete Postly. The match was for $10 each battle, $50 on the result of the main. The Union Hill stock came off victorious, winning three out of four battles.

Yesterday afternoon, Marshal Chadwick, of Concord, N. H., arrived in Jersey City, and demanded the delivery of George Sherburne, who eloped from that city with Josephine Drew. Sherburne expressed his willingness to go with the Marshal, and stand trial, and Judge Seymour accordingly delivered him into the Marshal's custody. Miss Drew's body will be exhumed, and taken to Concord after the examination of her remains is completed.

The Board of Fire Commissioners of Jersey City met as a committee of the whole yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of preparing a list of amendments to be made to the charter, for the better government of the Fire Department. It has been the opinion of the Board for some time past that the Department should have an independent hospital for the use of its members, and at this session they resolved to set apart the house occupied by Engine Company No. 8, on Provost-street, for that purpose, as soon as it could be vacated.

The Stock Market Yesterday.

A general demoralization existed yesterday in the stock market owing to the decline in Erie and Western Union. It was discovered at the recent meeting of the opposition lines to the Western Union that if a combination had not yet been effected, such cordial relations had been established as would tend to secure such a result at no distant day. The reductions in rates which it was announced by Mr. Orton would be made, in a short time, has also brought a large amount of investment stock held in other cities to Wall-street for sale. A report was also current that Commodore Vanderbilt would make some denial of his reported partnership with the "Bull" clique in Western Union, which has been freely using his name for the past few days, as he did in Union Pacific and the late Chicago and North-western corner. These rumors combined to depress the prices of Western Union. Erie also fell, partly in sympathy with a decline of one per cent. in London, but more particularly as it begins to be realized that the issue of convertible bonds will greatly lessen the chances of obtaining a dividend upon either the preferred or common stock. The interest in gold upon $10,000,000 of convertible bonds will be so large a sum as to put it beyond the power of the Company to pay dividends except upon its mortgage obligations. The rolling stock of Erie is also in a bad condition, as nearly one hundred engines are now in the shops for repairs. The news from Washington of the refusal of the Finance Committee to encourage the issue of the whole or any part of the $44,000,000 of greenbacks in the vaults of the Treasury, also exercised a depressing influence upon the general market, it being evident that speculation will be discouraged.

Snow in the Streets—Workmen Checked by a Railroad Company.

During the first days of the late snow-storm, President William White, of the East Broadway, Dry-dock and Battery line of street-cars, had a force of laborers at work clearing away the snow on the car-track. They piled the snow high up on each side of the street. Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-Cleaning Department, issued orders to his scavenging brigade to level all such heaps of snow, in order that the rays of the sun might have effect, and melt them quickly. One of Superintendent Thorne's inspectors set his men to work in East Broadway yesterday, and began throwing the snow on the railway track, instead of leveling it on the street. Capt. Mount, of the Seventh Precinct, on being appealed to by the railroad men, threatened to arrest the street-cleaners if they persisted in obstructing the railroad track. President White, of the Railroad Company, wrote Superintendent Thorne that if the conduct of the street cleaners was repeated he would, on behalf of the Company, sue the Street-cleaning Department for damages.

Personal.

Ex-Congressman James F. Wilson, of Iowa; Gen. J. N. Knapp, of Auburn; Col. E. J. Loomis, Sergeant-at-Arms, State Senate, and Judge A. Edward Suffern, of Haverstraw, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Converse, of Connecticut; G. D. Browning, of the United States Army; Orville L. Grant, of Chicago, and Capt. A. K. Hughes, of the United States Navy, are at the Sturtevant House.

Ex-Gov. Curtin, of Philadelphia, is at the Brevoort House.

Hon. F. L. Lafin, of Saugerties; Hon. J. S. Lay, of Buffalo, and Henry Alcock, of England, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, and Hon. William B. Bristol, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. J. B. Spotswood, of Delaware, and Col. John Fowler, Jr., of New-Rochelle, are at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. H. Newton Pettes, of Pennsylvania; Col. M. L. Comstock, of Buffalo, and G. F. Towle, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

R. B. Roberts, of Chicago; Ezra Cornell, of Ithaca; E. H. Virgil, of Troy, and H. Marcotte, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

The Union County Board of Freeholders.

The Union County (N. J.) Board of Freeholders met, yesterday in Elizabeth. They received a bill of $500 from Prof. J. C. Draper, for making analysis of a stomach sent to him by the Coroner at Rahway. The Board returned the bill without payment, the County-Attorney having advised its rejection on the ground that the Board had no authority to pay it. A resolution was adopted creating the office of County Physician, and fixing the salary at $500 per annum. The election of a Physician was postponed to the next meeting, which will be held on Tuesday next.

Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, Jan. 14.—Exchange—On United States 60 days, in gold, 24@24½ ₱ cent. premium; short-sight, 26@26½ ₱ cent. premium; on London, 38@38½ ₱ cent. premium; on Paris, 21@21½ ₱ cent. premium.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—Cattle rather quiet; receipts, 1,000 head; medium to fair Steers, $4 30@$4 75; shipping Beeves, $5 50@$6 50; closed weak; a large number remain unsold. Live Hogs active; receipts, about 19,000 head; bulk of sales at $3 90@$3 75 for prime, closing steady, with a large number unsold.

[Advertisement.]

Coughs, bronchitis, consumption, arrested and permanently benefited by using cod-liver oil. HAZARD & CASWELL'S COD-LIVER OIL is the purest, sweetest and best.

Departures for Europe.

In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.—Mrs. Brenson, J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. A. Poland, D. Baumgartner, M. Betley, Miss Jennie Topp, Capt. and Mrs. E. Butler, infant, and 3 children, E. J. Marsh, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ashley, Albert Forrest, A. J. Hedder, John Firth, Mr. Lehman, W. J. Major, B. Sondheim, L. P. Sondheim, W. J. Dow, W. E. Spencer, Gen. Francisco H. Salazera, P. Jaureche, Wm. F. Draper, Daniel Bray, W. A. Talbott, Henry Buckley, W. Drexel, J. G. Sidey, D. Sidey, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cornell, Wm. Gee, Mr. and Mrs. D. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Salvador Roig, E. T. Maguran, E. H. Glaskin.

In steam-ship Wyoming, for Liverpool.—Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Drew, T. J. McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Blossom, Miss Josephine M. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Prentiss and 2 children, Miss Charlotte Hastings, Henry Hayes, Wm. Wood.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Adriatic, from Liverpool.—J. Lingbers, Mrs. Bamberg, Mr. Dubbard, D. F. Lingbers, Mr. Eyre, Mrs. H. A. Yundt and servant, Miss Bennett, D. M. Osborne, Mrs. Osborne and son, Dr. Cook, Edward Pearson, Jr., Mr. Livingston, Charles Beers, R. R. Dennis, J. A. Richardson, George Davey, Miss B. Davey, N. J. Stone, F. Speake, G. E. Fraser, Mr. Mackay.

In steam-ship City of Brussels, from Liverpool.—Mr. Bolton, Mrs. Bolton, Mr. White, T. Chisholm, E. Garcia, C. Fuers, H. Garcia, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Murray, C. J. W. Marquand, J. McLean, R. Farmer, J. Scott, J. McSweeney, A. Newton.

In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.—Hiram Holmes, Rev. A. N. Alcott, Mrs. Alcott, Dr. McDonnell, Miss M. Weir.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises....7:22 | Sun sets.....4:58 | Moon rises...7:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:17 | Gov. Island..10:06 | Hell Gate..11:39

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Price, Liverpool, &c., Williams & Guion; Java, (Br.,) Martyn, Liverpool, &c., Charles G. Francklyn; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Cimbria, (Ger.,) Stahl, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; City of Austin, McCreery, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Claribel, (Br.,) Bayley, Kingston, &c., Pim, Forward & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Mediator, (Br.,) Stuart, Norfolk, Va., Henderson Bros.

Ship Jessore, (Br.,) McLellan, Liverpool—Snow & Burgess.

Barks Albert, Reed, Guayaquil, San Jose, &c.—Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Vidamore, (Nor.,) Fredrick, Cork or Falmouth—Funch, Edye & Co.; Maria Bickhorn, (Ger.,) Steltz, Bremen—Funch, Edye & Co.; Hellen, (Ger.,) Bradbury, Havre, &c.—Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Susan, (Br.,) Maloone, St. Thomas, W. I.—Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. Ida Bird, Fisher, Georgetown, S. C., John Williams, Wilmington, N. C.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Washington, (Br.,) Delamotte, Liverpool Dec. 28, Queenstown 27, via Halifax Jan. 11, at 12:30 P. M., (where she put in for a supply of coal,) with mdse. to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship City of Brussels, (Br.,) Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 188 passengers to John G. Dale.

Steam-ship Celtic, (Br.,) Murray, Liverpool Jan. 2, with mdse. and 75 passengers to J. H. Sparks. Jan. 11, at 9 A. M., 517 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steam-ship Baltic, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Small, Glasgow Dec. 28, and Moville 29th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Hansa, (N. G.,) Brickenstein, Bremen Dec. 28, via Southampton 31st, at 6 P. M., with mdse. and 91 passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Ship City of Manchester, Mitchell, at and 6 ds. from Glasgow, with mdse. to Henderson Bros.

Ship Nearchus, (1,380 tons, new,) Pierce, Newburyport, in ballast to Lunt Bros. Will load for San Francisco.

Bark Marcoria, (Aust.,) Brunmich, Bremen, in ballast to Slocovich & Co. Will load for Queenstown.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Keene, Dix Island, with stone to the Bridge Co.

Brig Sea Bird, (of Canning, N. S.,) Card, Bahia 58 ds., with rosewood and sugar to L. E. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Brig Yaqui, (of San Domingo,) Christopher, Cadiz 35 ds., with salt to Bayerback & Schulze. Jan. 4, lat. 33 4 N., lon. 71 40, saw schr. Cape Clear steering S.

Brig Athlew, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Graham, Halifax 8 ds., with powder to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Timothy Field, Providence.

Schr. M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to F. P. Russell—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Sparkling Sea, Butler, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. A. M. Aldridge, Nickerson, Boston, in ballast, to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Adolph Hugel, Hewit, Richmond, Va., with coal to A. Abbot.

Schr. L. A. Edwards, Wicks, Georgetown, S. C., 8 ds., with naval stores to A. Abbot.

Schr. W. N. Smith, McVea, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah J. Hoyt, Crammer, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fish Hawk, McLean, Deer Isle, N. B., 12 ds., with frozen herrings to master.

Schr. D. B. Everett, Gregory, Fox Island, with stone to the Bridge Company.

Schr. Alaska, Clark, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Frank Jameson, Johnson, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. R. E. Stimpson, Brockter, Portland, with lumber to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Colonel Eddy, Martin, Portland, with lumber to Cross & Austin.

Schr. Mallaska, Sawyer, Addison, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Eureka, Mullen, Calais, with lumber for Baltimore.

Schr. Pilot's Bride, Jones, Vinalhaven, with stone to the Bridge Company.

Schr. Sea Foam, Higgins, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. Empire State, Beckett, Grand Menan, with fish to order.

Schr. J. G. Fell, Nickerson, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Decora, Clarke, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Meade, Stamford.

Schr. Josephine, Fuller, Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

SAILED—Steam-ships Wyoming and Java, for Liverpool; City of Austin, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, N. E.; cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—Arr. bark Glide, from Zanzibar; schrs. Louisa A., from Cape Haytien, Juliet, from Savannah, and S. J. Gilmore, from Jacksonville.

Also arr. steamer Nereus, from New-York; brig Angola, from Barbados; schr. Lettie Wells, from Jacksonville.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 15.—Arr. bark Kate Troop, from Key West; brig Hattie, from Havana; schr. S. L. Hart, from Greenport, L. I.; schr. Antelope, from Antigua; schr. William Penn, from New-York. Sld. brig Paco, for Barcelona.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 15.—Passed in, steamer Minitobean, from Liverpool, for Norfolk and Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Jan. 15.—Arr. steam-ships San Jacinto and Montgomery, from New-York; bark Oscar First, from Gravesend; schr. Seaville, from Boston.

Cld barks Jupiter, for Cork and orders; Jovan, Beatrice, and Nueva Providencia, for Barcelona; schr. Edwin Kirk, for South Amboy.

European Marine News.

HAVRE, Jan. 12.—The Baltic Lloyds steam-ship Humboldt, Capt. F. Arnold, from Kiel for New-York, via Havre, sld. hence today.

SOUTHAMPTON, Jan. 15.—The North German Lloyds steam-ships Bremen, Capt. Ledweigh, from New-York Jan. 4, and Frankfort, Capt. Bulow, from New-Orleans Dec. 23, both for Bremen, arr. here today.

MOVILLE, Jan. 15.—The Anchor line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Munroe, from New-York Jan. 4, for Glasgow, arr. here today.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION-SQUARE.

BARGAINS

IN

RICH FANCY GOODS.

To reduce stock and make room for new goods, we offer our entire collection of RICH FANCY GOODS at

A Liberal Discount

from usual prices.

The assortment is unusually desirable, as a portion of the stock has just been opened, having arrived since the holidays.

HOWARD & CO.,

NO. 865 BROADWAY, above Union-square.

NOTICE.

SAM'L W. GEERY & CO.,

NO. 1,300 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF 34TH-ST.

Retail Grocers,

Respectfully call the attention of their patrons and the public to the fact that, notwithstanding the late fire has greatly damaged their stock, they are enabled, through the kindness of a brother grocer, to execute orders promptly and as well as heretofore.

We thank our friends for their patronage in the past, and hope that we will receive their encouragement in the future, as we are preparing to continue the business at the old stand.

NEWSMEN.—THE THIRD EDITION OF PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December, 1872, is now ready, containing Astor, Seward, Prescott, Agassiz, &c., with portraits; 30 cents. Also, Life Book, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

The January No., with Shakespeare and his chief dramatic characters, and portraits of several distinguished personages—the best ever issued—is also ready. A beautiful Chromo given to every new subscriber.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S

CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT

ATLANTIC FLOUR-MILLS, BROOKLYN, N. Y. [illegible]

COMPRESSED IVORY BILLIARD BALLS [illegible]

STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONS [illegible]